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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.]

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

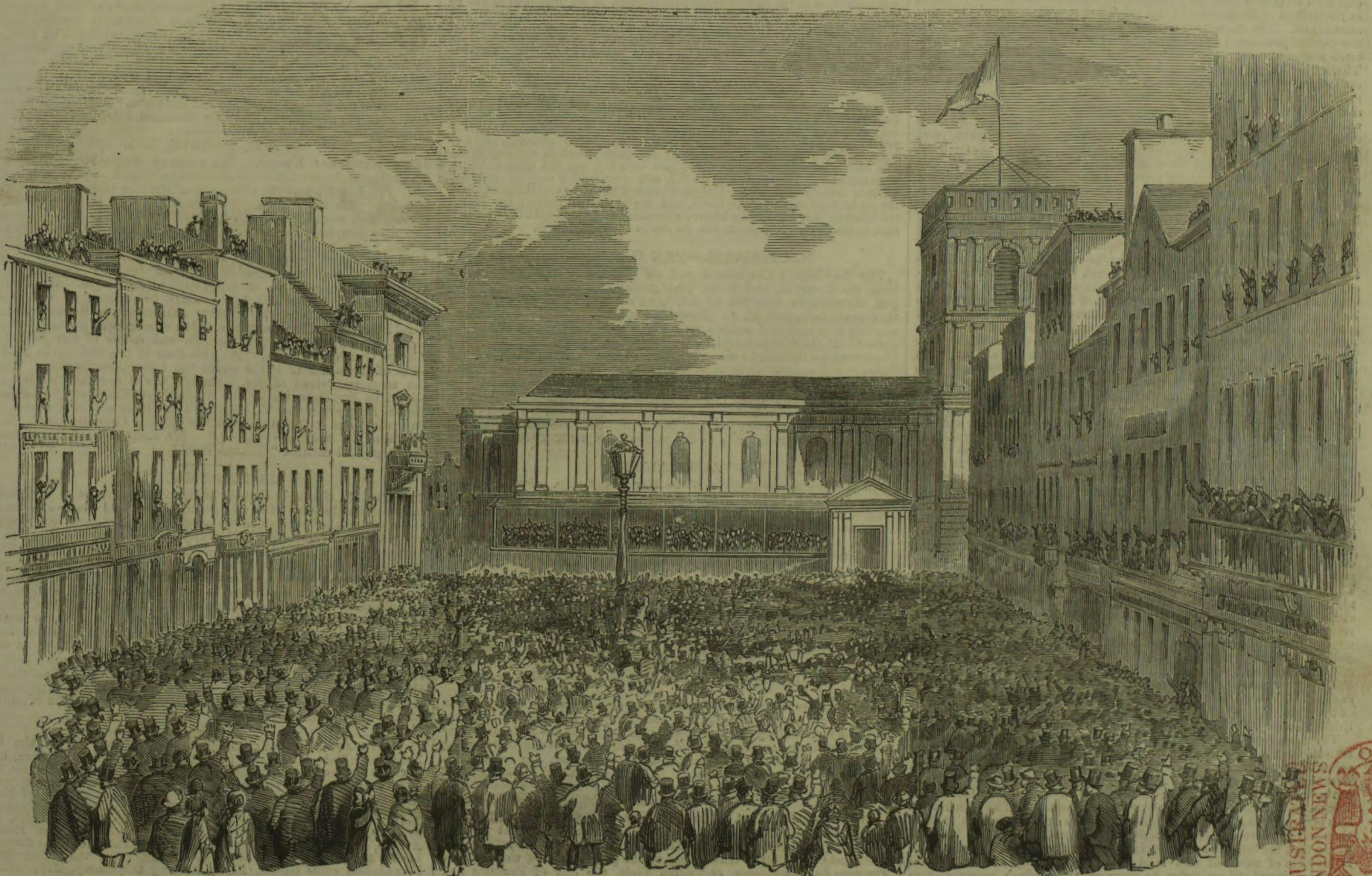
THE country has declared itself emphatically in the Borough elections. It is by the voice of the Boroughs that it speaks, for the Counties are slow to articulate, and always sing the same song to the same tune. Though Lord Palmerston, in dissolving the late Parliament, only asked the opinion of the constituencies on the one point of his foreign policy, the constituencies were not in the humour to narrow their verdict to so thin a point, and the deliverance which they have rendered has shaped itself into three very distinct issues. They have declared, in the first place, that they cordially approve of the whole foreign policy of the Government—whether in relation to the war in the Crimea, the peace negotiations in Paris, the hostilities against Persia, or the dispute with the Cantonese. In the second place, they have marked their displeasure at the dictation of the Peace-at-all-price party, and the Rump of the Anti-Corn-law League, by rejecting all candidates, however eminent, eloquent, and able, who made themselves busy and mischievous in the late Parliament by their support of the Emperor Nicholas, and by their still more unpatriotic support of Governor Yeh. In the third place, they have most unmistakably expressed their opinion that its foreign policy, however great and wise, is not of itself sufficient to warrant their hearty support of the existing Government; but that, if their confidence is to be retained and strengthened, the Minister must have a domestic policy in accordance with the spirit of the age and the expressed wants of the people. With the first and second of these manifestations of the national will the Premier and his Government will be highly satisfied. To the third he will endeavour to conform his policy as best he may.

The most remarkable circumstance connected with the elections is the disappearance from the House of Commons of what

is called the Manchester school of politicians. The well-known names of John Bright, Richard Cobden, William Johnson Fox, and Milner Gibson, with some smaller personages of the same section of opinion, will not appear in the roll of the new Parliament. It is probable that means will be found, on some future day, to restore Mr. Cobden, if not Mr. Bright, to a place in the Legislature. But in the mean time the country has pronounced their exclusion, and given them a lesson which they will do well to take to heart. The men who aspire to be English statesmen must possess English sympathies. They may be in advance of their countrymen, but not so far in advance as to lose themselves in the vague and misty regions of an impossible philanthropy. They may be men of genius, but they must be of that practical order of genius—the very highest—which never loses sight of common sense or takes its foot from the solid earth, to fly with artificial wings to the clouds, and collapse in the attempt. Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright were excellent men. They were bold, eloquent, and honest. They rendered good service to the British nation, to the highest classes as well as to the lowest, and advanced the soundest principles of social and commercial economy for the instruction not only of their own countrymen but of all the civilised nations of the earth. During the period of the Anti-Corn-law agitation they seemed to possess every quality of mind and character to fit them for the leadership of the great party of Reform and Progress. There was no height of ambition within the reach of British subjects which at that time would have been considered too lofty for their aims, or too great a reward for their wisdom and energy. But they did not understand the great nation whom they aspired to teach. They forgot the existence of a popular heart, and were only right upon one single principle of Social Economy. They were mere traders, with the souls of traders, and doctrinaires of commerce, who, on all other subjects but that of the Corn-laws and Free-trade, possessed the

narrowest ideas, and the most impracticable notions. In their estimation man was a creature whose proper function was to buy food and raiment at the lowest price, and to sell at the highest price in the markets of the world the commodities which he manufactured; and to do both of these things and carry on the government at the smallest possible amount of taxation. Questions of national honour and dignity were not within the range of their vision. Our place in the commonwealth of Europe, the security of our Asiatic dependencies, the retention of our Colonial empire, were held to be of no account compared with Free-trade. As recluses, philosophers, and writers of books, or, even as preachers and lecturers, desirous to advance a particular doctrine, they might have been entitled to praise and gratitude; but as statesmen, and managers of the public business of a nation, they had not the popular sympathies which are essential to success, nor the plain, straightforward practical common sense, without which it is impossible to govern mankind. Men are not creatures of pure reason. If they were, Governments would be unnecessary; for each man, like Abraham of old days, would be a king and a priest unto himself. It was the mistake of Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright, in dealing with great questions, to rely too much upon reason, and to make no allowance for the instincts and passions of the human heart. Hence they lost their power of usefulness, and threw away one of the grandest opportunities that in latter days has fallen to the lot of public men. If ever they reappear in the arena of politics, it is likely that their temporary seclusion will have taught them wisdom, and that they may be induced to acknowledge the truth that those who aspire to govern must, first of all, understand the characters of men. To manage a steam-engine may be easy to minds of such a class; but a State is a machine of a more complicated kind, and requires very different handling.

Not less remarkable among the results of the Election is the return of Lord John Russell for the city of London. At this



THE MANCHESTER ELECTION: THE HUSTINGS IN ST. ANNE'S-SQUARE.—(SEE PAGE 321.)



result we unfeignedly rejoice, partly from circumstances personal to Lord John Russell himself, and partly from the character which it cannot fail to impress upon the Administration of which he is not a member. The British public love courage. If Lord John Russell had not been courageous, or, as the commonalty prefer to phrase it, "plucky," he would not at this moment have been the representative of the City. His chances at one time seemed all but hopeless. Unpopular for his mismanagement at Vienna—still more unpopular for having voted with Mr. Cobden in condemnation of the policy of the Government in the dispute at Canton—rejected by an Association that was once powerful enough to control the election—and deserted by many influential persons who were formerly his firm supporters and members of his Committee, it seemed in the highest degree improbable that he would ever again be returned for London. But his dignity was hurt by the contemptuous mode in which it was proposed to get rid of him; and, in a happy hour for his fame, he resolved to appeal to the many against the dictation of the few; to recall to the popular mind what he had done for the cause of civil and religious liberty, and what he still had it in his power to do; and, while admitting his fallibility or his faults in minor instances, to plead the general issue of his public character and services. He proved in this that he knew the people; and he gained his election, partly for the courage he displayed, and partly because, in default of plainer speaking on the part of Lord Palmerston, he was the most illustrious, and, with all his occasional shortcomings, the most consistent, useful, and able representative of the Reform principle who could be sent to the new Parliament. With that character, strengthened by the choice of the citizens of London, he will take his seat, and compel Lord Palmerston, on the penalty of losing office, to become as good a reformer as himself—or, perchance, a better.

Altogether the elections are of a character to strengthen the Government both at home and abroad, and to place in the hands of Lord Palmerston a power which, if used for good will make him the most successful Minister of modern times. With a majority strong enough to enable him to carry any measure he may propose, and with an Opposition sufficiently powerful to prevent him from becoming apathetic, the country may expect great things from such a Minister. His past career justifies the public belief that in this, the culminating point of his political fortunes, he will be true to his own glory and to the greatness of his country.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

THE WAR IN PERSIA.—BATTLE OF KOOSH-AB.

THE news from Persia by the last Overland Mail shows that the Shah, instead of evincing any symptoms of a desire for submission, was, up to the latest dates, more obstinate than ever. The Bombay papers contain intelligence of a rather smart engagement having been fought between the British and Persian troops, at a place called Koosh-ab, on the 8th February. Sir James Outram, learning that a large body of Persians, under the command of Shooja-ool-Moolk in person, was hovering around Bushire, resolved at once to bring matters to an issue. The troops—consisting of the 3rd Cavalry, the Poonah Horse, the 64th Foot, the 2nd European Light Infantry, the 78th Highlanders, the Sappers and Miners, the 20th Native Infantry, the 4th Rifles, the 26th Native Infantry, the Beloochees, Third Troop Horse Artillery, 3rd and 5th Light Field Batteries—numbering in all 419 sabres, 2212 European Infantry, 2022 Native Infantry, and 18 guns—marched from Bushire on the evening of the 3rd of February. They proceeded without tents or additional clothing of any sort: each man carried his great-coat, blanket, and two days' cooked provisions. After a march of forty-six miles in forty-one hours, during which they were exposed to the worst of weather, cold nights and deluging storms of rain, they reached the enemy's entrenched position, at the village of Barazjoon, on the morning of the 5th, but found it abandoned. The enemy, on hearing of the approach of the British troops, had evacuated their intrenchments so precipitately that their tents and camp equipage, and ordnance magazine, were abandoned. The former were being rapidly carried off by the village plunderers operating for some hours before our troops arrived. Every exertion was made to intercept the retreat of some bodies of the enemy's cavalry still in sight, and some little skirmishing with a few horsemen took place, but eventually they all made off. After occupying for two days the position the enemy had evacuated at Barazjoon, and hearing that they had succeeded in getting the guns which they carried away into the difficult pass of "Mhak," the troops commenced their return march on the night of the 7th, carrying away the large stores of flour, rice, and grain, which the Persian Government had collected for their army, and destroying their magazine, found to contain about 36,000 pounds of powder, with small-arm ammunition, and a vast quantity of shot and shells; thereby crippling the future operations of their army. Some of the guns are supposed to have been cast into wells, and, as their wheels fell into our hands, cannot be again used. At midnight an attack was made upon the rear-guard by the enemy's horse, and parties threatened the line of march on every side: the troops were halted and so formed as to protect the baggage and resist the horsemen, in whatever direction they might attempt to charge. Before this was quite completed four of the enemy's guns of heavy metal were opened upon the force, but the darkness of the night prevented any steps being taken to capture them. At break of day the Persian force, amounting to between 5000 or 6000 men, with five guns, was discovered on the left rear, north-east of the line of march of our army. The cavalry and artillery immediately moved rapidly to the attack, supported by two lines of infantry, a third protecting the baggage. The fire of artillery was most excellent, and did great execution; the cavalry also twice charged with great gallantry and success: indeed upon these two arms fell the whole brunt of the action, as the enemy moved away too rapidly for the infantry to overtake them. By ten o'clock the defeat of the Persians was complete; two guns, with a large quantity of ammunition, were captured; and at least 700 men lay dead upon the field. The wounded, the number of which must have been considerable, had been carried away; the remainder fled in disorganised state, generally throwing away their arms, which strewed the field in vast numbers; and nothing but the want of a sufficient body of cavalry to follow up the victory prevented their total destruction, and capture of the remaining guns. The troops bivouacked for the day, close to the battle-field, and at night accomplished a march of twenty miles over a country rendered almost impassable by the heavy rain which fell incessantly. After a rest of six hours the greater portion of the infantry continued their march to Bushire, which they reached before midnight on the 9th February, thus performing another harassing march of forty-four miles under incessant rain, besides fighting and defeating the enemy during its progress within a short period of fifty hours. The cavalry and artillery, with an infantry escort, reached camp on the morning of the 10th. The result is most satisfactory, and will, General Outram thinks, have a very beneficial effect on our future operations in Persia. The news from Bushire comes down to the 15th, or a week after the action. General Havelock had arrived, with the two Brigadiers and other officers of his division. Reinforcements continue to be sent from Bombay. The steam-frigate *Ajdaha*, towing two transports, left the harbour on the 4th February, with the first division of the 14th Light Dragoons, and the rest of the corps follows shortly. The 25th Native Infantry, now stationed at Ahmedabad, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to proceed on foreign service; and it seems likely that the 3rd European Regiment, from Poonah, will go also. The latest item of news of this kind is the receipt by the authorities at the arsenal of an order to prepare two 8-inch mortars, two 8-inch howitzers, and six 12 lb. iron guns for immediate shipment.

These pieces are no doubt intended to strengthen the works at Bushire, preparatory perhaps to the place being left in charge of a sufficient garrison; while the bulk of the army proceeds up the gulf to Mahom-merah, at the mouth of the river Karun.

THE WAR IN CHINA.

By the Overland Mail, via Marseilles, which arrived on Thursday, we have advices from Hong-Kong to the 17th of February. Trade was at a stand. The attention of the European inhabitants of Hong-Kong was chiefly directed to means for their protection against the Chinese. The accounts from the northern ports were more satisfactory.

It was very generally credited that Commissioner Yeh had received the Imperial commands as to his conduct and policy for the future. It is said that the Emperor has expressed the highest confidence in Yeh's ability to deal with foreigners, and although recommending clemency, yet that failing, the barbarians were to be driven into the sea. Accounts from Canton say that, under Yeh's direction, the ploughshare had traversed the site of the late factories, which the Commissioner had sown with salt.

His Excellency the Admiral returned to Hong-Kong on the 13th February in the *Niger*, bringing intelligence of an engagement between the *Hornet* and two divisions of Imperial junks, which was successful, without the steamer sustaining any loss. The affair took place below Powder Island. On nearing, the junks descended the creek to meet or intercept the steamer. When the latter was within 1800 yards of the junks she opened fire with her bow guns, and steadily advanced to within 800 yards. When in two-and-a-half fathoms water, broadsides of shot and shell were poured into the junks. The junks soon tried to escape, and, with one exception (which blew up), they got away with damage. A second division came down to Fazeek Creek, when the *Hornet* was joined by the small steamer *Hong-Kong*, in command of Lieutenant Dent, of the *Sybil*. These junks speedily retreated, with much loss; the upper division of junks were less fortunate, for the *Hornet's* guns peppered them till nightfall. The *Barracouta* was sent by the Admiral to support the *Hornet*, but reached too late to be of service. One junk was captured with thirteen guns, two of them being English 24-pounders. Three dead Chinamen were found below. Next day scarcely the fragment of a junk was to be seen. Against these large fleets of war-junks gun-boats alone can offer a really effective opposition.

Ahlu, the partner, if not sole proprietor, of the Chinese shop called the Esing shop, had been captured and brought to Hong-Kong, examined, and committed for trial, with nine others in his employment, one of them being his father. Forty-two other persons were also captured, but were not put on their trial. On Monday, the 2nd February, Ahlu and his nine fellow-prisoners were arraigned before Chief Justice Hulme to answer the charge of administering poison with intent to kill and murder James Carroll Dempster, colonial surgeon. The Hon. T. Chisholm Anstey, Attorney-General, prosecuted for the Crown; Crown Solicitor Mr. Hickson and Mr. G. Cooper Turner, solicitor, assisting. Dr. Bridges and Mr. Day, counsel, with Messrs. Gaskell and Brown and Mr. H. J. Tarrant, solicitors, defended the prisoners. The trial extended over five days, and resulted in a verdict of not guilty, by a majority of five jurors to one. Ahlu and the others were arrested on their leaving the court under a recent ordinance. Since then an application has been made, by interested parties, that Ahlu shall be allowed to settle his affairs, and then be voluntarily deported. Another petition was presented that he should be deported to Formosa; and a third that he shall be detained in custody as a person too dangerous to be allowed to communicate with the Mandarins.

The Hon. Company's steamer *Auckland* had had a smart brush with Mandarin junks, on which occasion she was accompanied by the small steamer *Eagle*. The engagement took place off Toong-Chung with four war-junks heavily armed. After a smart fire the junks were captured and burnt. The steamer's boats pushed for the shore, where, on landing, they captured a battery mounting sixteen guns, which they spiked, and set fire to a village near by. To the westward were observed extensive fortifications, which it was found were too strong to be attacked without a larger force. One man belonging to the *Auckland* was shot dead through the eye, and four others were wounded. The *Eagle* having expended all her ammunition returned to Hong-Kong. The Admiral sent the *Niger* on the 16th Feb. to join the *Auckland*, and the *Eagle* was to follow on the 18th.

(From the China Mail, Feb. 17.)

We understand that a paper has been forwarded hither from Canton as well as from the north, purporting to be a decree of the Emperor. It directs the high authorities of the coast provinces to be on the alert, but not to alarm the people; expresses confidence in Yeh's knowledge of the barbarian, and his consequent capacity to settle this affair with the British, on whom, if their loss in the engagements reported, viz., of 400 men, including the Admiral, has discouraged them sufficiently to cause a cessation of hostilities on their part, Yeh is not to be over-severe, but they are not to be met half way, lest a concession in the present case lead to a demand for other concessions. That is to say, it must not be supposed that the Government of China is not ready to resist barbarian encroachment; but, with rebellion in the land, warlike preparations in the provinces might be turned against it. It has enough otherwise on hand now to talk of exterminating the barbarian, and, doubtless, Yeh will be able to settle this quarrel, which is as yet local, and the Emperor desires may continue so. There will, of course, be no sign of yielding, so long as Canton maintains its character as a city not to be taken.

(From the Hong-Kong Register, Feb. 17.)

The *Auckland*, with the *Eagle* in company, ran down to outside Ling-tong on Saturday last. When off Toong-Chung they sighted four large heavily-armed Mandarin junks, which, it is said, have been intercepting provision and other boats coming to Hong-Kong. The steamers saw the boats were heavily armed and manned, and they, therefore, ran into them. The *Auckland* unfortunately got ashore on a bar, but the *Eagle* ran in with the boats. The junks opened fire, and continued it very briskly, but without doing any damage; the steamers and boats returned the fire, and the junks were captured and burnt, and the boats then pushed for shore. On landing they captured a battery mounting 16 guns, which they spiked, and, as far as we could make out, set fire to a village near it.

NEUCHÂTEL.—THE CONFERENCE.

The Neuchâtel Conference met on Wednesday last, for the sixth time, the Prussian and Swiss Plenipotentiaries being present. The last instructions received by Dr. Kern are said to be more yielding than previously, and M. de Hatzfeldt's are less restrictive. At this meeting it is said that some advance was really made, and it was expected that the first protocol would be paraphrased during the sitting. Concessions will have to be made on both sides. On the one hand, the Swiss Confederation agree to recognise the sovereignty of the King in Neuchâtel, on condition of his immediately renouncing it; and, on the other, the King either considerably lowers or abandons the claim for indemnity. It will thus be seen that some business has been really done, and if no difficulty arises from the uncertain temper of the King there is at last a probability of the matter being soon arranged.

AUSTRALIA.

On Wednesday evening the *White Star* packet-ship, belonging to the White Star line, arrived in the Mersey from Melbourne, with 120 passengers and 20,000 ounces of gold on freight. She left Port Phillip Head January 15. The *Donald McKay* had arrived in eighty-five days, and the *Tiptree*, from Liverpool, had arrived. The *Sinda*, Australian packet-ship, arrived from Southampton in fifty-five days. The *Royal Charter* was to sail on the 17th ult. There is no political news of importance. Flour had fallen in price at Geelong. There was a great demand for all sorts of labour.

The Parliament reassembled on the 6th of January. The Governor-General, in his address, stated that there was a net increase on the general revenue of £317,447. A bill introduced by Mr. Duffy for abolishing the property qualification of members of the Assembly was read a second time with a majority of seven votes against the Government. The Government had also suffered other defeats on minor subjects.

The *Melbourne Age* of the 1st of January states that in the previous week a larger quantity of gold had been received by escort than in any previous week during the year, owing, probably, to the high price consequent upon the increased demand for shipment. Nuggets weighing respectively 441 ounces, 180 ounces, and 112 ounces, are reported to have been picked up at Amherst. At Dunolly one of 156 ounces had been found.

MEXICO.

By the *Red Fox*, Capt. Sibiza, via New Orleans, we have received intelligence from Tampico, under date of 19th February. It appears that since the defeat of Colonel Moreno, who had been dispatched by President Comonfort to take charge of the government of the State of Tampico de Tamaulipas, at Pueblo Viejo, the city of Tampico had been held in siege by General Garza, the ex-Governor; whilst within

the city the usurped authority of the revolutionary Government was defended by Colonel Gautier, against both Garza and Moreno. Trade, of course, was completely at a stand; goods on which duty had been paid when Garza was in power were seized on their transit into the interior, and sold by auction at the command of Garza; and fresh exactions were being attempted by Gautier, who was desirous of turning the sunny hour for haymaking to his own advantage. Meantime there were no less than six rival claimants for the governorship, and the officers of the National Guards were daily making pronunciamientos, in sections, some for Garza, others for Gautier, Castilla, Hinojosa, &c., according as they might expect to share in the plunder of the public by the success of their favourite chiefs. Garza, who, on hearing that Colonel Tomas Moreno, a brave officer and one of the heroes of the War of Independence, and again of the Plan of Ayutla, had been appointed to the command of Tampico by the Supreme Government, had resigned; but, on hearing of the distractions within the city, he made renewed efforts to re-establish himself. On the 5th February he sent his second in command under a flag of truce to have a *parlamento* on his behalf. His deputy represented to the Tampiquenos that Garza was encamped but four miles off, and had a force of 2000 well-appointed men, and would certainly attack the city, unless 124,000 dollars were sent to him to pay his debts from Montero to Tampico. On receipt of this consideration he promised to withdraw his troops and claim for the governorship, and would allow but twenty-four hours for consideration. As this threat was known to be more impotent bombast, the commissioner had to retire, curiously snubbed with a refusal. Preparations were made for defence. At the warehouse (English) of our correspondent the windows were blocked up. The ordinary defences are thick doors, plated inside and outside with copper; then massive iron bars or gratings—the additional ones were copings of four large iron hooks to the doors; then, inside the bars, double rows of massive planks; next a row of narrow boxes of Milan steel, about 150 pound weight; then at each window about thirty boxes of "Britannias" roped together. "On these" Colonel Cumberledge, the English Consul, said—"a 64-pounder could make no impression." In addition some tons of Manchester prints, "domestics," &c., were placed as bulwarks at points of expected attack. Clerks, cargadores, &c., were armed with Mississippi rifles, revolvers, and bowie-knives, and the Manchester men at Tampico were determined to resist plunderers with true British pluck and obstinacy. "Never," says our correspondent, "in the memory of the oldest merchants, was this continually-distracted country in so fearful a state of anarchy as on Tuesday last (Feb. 17). There had been two commissions over to Pueblo Viejo, and all had been arranged for General Moreno to enter Tampico as the Governor of the State, and as the representative of the Supreme Government of Mexico. When his troops were coming through the Hamo de San Francisco the National Guards of Tampico let fly at them with *metralla* (grapeshot). Moreno's people instantly disembarked and marched back overland to Pueblo. The old General, disgusted at this apparent treachery, vowed vengeance, and he is one to keep a promise of this kind! During the night we had three *pronunciamientos* in favour of Garza, Castilla, and Moreno. Garza, having heard of this *contretemps*, now, in his turn, prepared to enter the city, but retired as General Moreno entered on the 19th February, amid the booming of cannon, the clamour of bells, and a *feu de joie* of rifles, firing of rockets, &c.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE COUNTESS DOWAGER OF WESTMORELAND.

THE death of the Right Hon. Jane, Countess Dowager of Westmoreland, from the effects of an accidental fall, took place on the 26th ult., at Brynpton House, in Somersetshire, the seat of her only daughter, Lady Cecily-Jane-Georgiana Fane. The Countess was the daughter of Richard Huck Saunders, Esq., M.D., and, with her sister, the late Viscountess Melville, coheirs and grand-niece of Admiral Sir Charles Saunders, K.B. She became, on the 24th March, 1800, the second wife of John, tenth Earl of Westmoreland, by whom (who died the 12th December, 1841) she leaves issue two sons and a daughter. Her elder son, the Hon. Henry Sutton Fane, is a Colonel in the Army. The present Earl of Westmoreland is her stepson.

THE DOWAGER LADY TALBOT DE MALAHIDE.

THE RIGHT HON. ANNE SARAH, DOWAGER BARONESS TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, died on the 13th ult., after a long illness, in her sixty-ninth year, at her residence, Evercrech House, near Shepton Mallett, Somersetshire. Her Ladyship was the second daughter and coheir of the late Samuel Rodbard, Esq., of Evercrech House; and was married, in 1804, to James, third Lord Talbot de Malahide, of Malahide Castle, county of Dublin, who succeeded to the Irish peerage on the death of his elder brother, Richard Wogan, the second Lord, in 1849, and died in the year following, having had by her Ladyship eight sons and five daughters. The eldest son is the present Lord Talbot de Malahide, so well and worthily known in scientific, agricultural, and other learned circles, who was recently elevated to the Peerage of the United Kingdom. His Lordship, by the demise of his mother, the Dowager Baroness, inherits the Evercrech property.

J. M. KEMBLE, ESQ.

JOHN MITCHELL KEMBLE, the eminent Anglo-Saxon scholar and archaeologist, departed this life at Gresham's Hotel, Dublin, on the 26th ult. Mr. Kemble was the eldest son of the late famous actor, Charles Kemble. He derived his earlier education from Dr. Richardson, the etymologist, and author of the "Dictionary of the English Language," and from Benjamin Heath Malkin, Master of King Edward's Grammar School, Bury St. Edmunds. In 1826 Mr. Kemble entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, and there graduated B.A. and M.A. After leaving college, Mr. Kemble travelled through Germany, and perfected his knowledge of the Teutonic languages. Mr. Kemble's acknowledged works bear but a small proportion to the number of his contributions to history, antiquities, philology, and general literature. He was well versed in classical and Spanish learning, also. For many years Mr. Kemble was editor of the *British and Foreign Quarterly Review*. At the time of his decease he held the office of Examiner of Plays under the Lord Chamberlain. Among the most important of Mr. Kemble's works are the "Codex Diplomaticus Ævi Saxonici," "The Anglo-Saxon Charters," "The Anglo-Saxon Poetry of the Vercelli," "The Dialogues of Solomon and Saturnus," and "The History of the English Commonwealth till the Period of the Norman Conquest." Mr. Kemble wrote in German an able pamphlet entitled "Hammi-Tafel."

DR. SCORESBY, F.R.S.

THE Rev. Dr. (formerly Captain William) Scoresby, who died at Torquay on the 21st ult., after a lingering illness, was the son of an able and distinguished seaman in the northern whale-fishery, and was born at Whitby, in Yorkshire. He early accompanied his father in his voyages, and, when chief mate of his father's ship, the *Resolution*, of Whitby, in 1806, he sailed to the highest latitude then reached by navigators. He continued in the whaling service after his father's death, and had performed voyages in twelve successive seasons, when he published, in 1820, his account of "The Arctic Regions," one of the most interesting records of maritime adventure ever written. After his retirement from active duty at sea, Captain Scoresby entered into holy orders, and took a Doctor's degree. His "Discourses to Seamen," which he published, did him high credit in his new and sacred vocation. Dr. Scoresby, in the latter years of his life, enriched the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, and various scientific periodicals, with occasional contributions from his pen on subjects of natural history and meteorology.

WILLS AND CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—The will of the Most Noble John Duke of Rutland, K.G., has been proved in London, under £100,000 personality.—Lady Hamilton, £15,000.—Matthew Wasdale, Esq., of St. Ives, £50,000.—Peter Kirk, Esq., of Carrickfergus, £30,000 within the province of Canterbury.—Richard Grove Barfoot, Esq., of Market Deacon, Lincoln, £30,000.—Benjamin Thompson, Esq., of Park-gate, York, £25,000 within the province of Canterbury.—George Rogers, Esq., of Sarisbury, £10,000.—Miss Christiana Isabella Jesse, of Reading, £14,000, and has bequeathed to the Royal Berkshire Hospital £200; the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, £100; the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, £100; Reading Dispensary, £50; and the Green Girls' School, £100.

The *Opinione* of Turin, contradicting recent assertions from Vienna, says that the garrisons of Verona, Mantua, and Milan were augmented last week.



CHINESE CRIMINAL LED TO EXECUTION.—FROM A DRAWING BY A CHINESE ARTIST.

CHINESE TORTURES.

THE penal code of China, arranged under no fewer than fifteen hundred and fifty-seven heads, is marked by great barbarity. The punishments are in general most cruel, and ill proportioned to the crimes for which they are inflicted: for the slightest offence a

mandarin is degraded, banished, and even deprived of all property. We have engraved three specimens of the Chinese tortures, selected from a series of beautifully-executed drawings in colours, upon rice-paper, in a small folio volume, which has been obtained in Canton by an officer of the Hon. East India Company's Service. Some of the tortures which are pictured in this volume are most repulsive, and



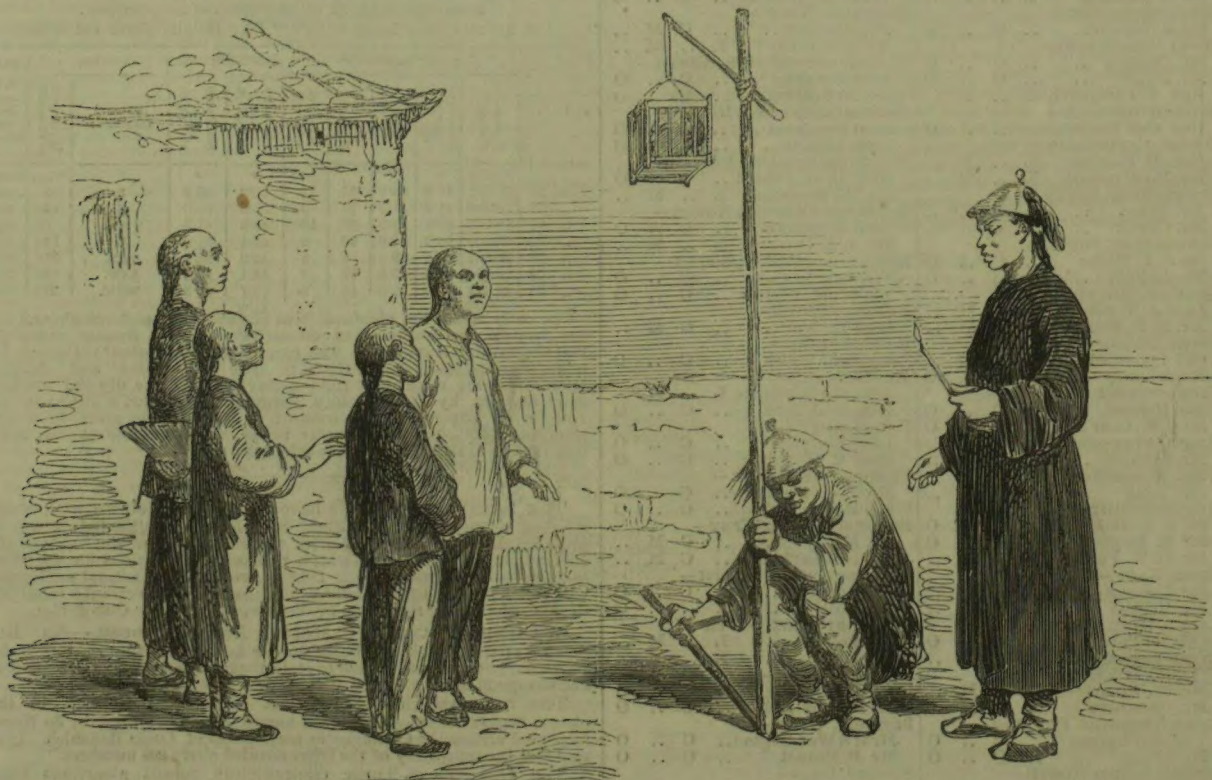
GAROTTING A CHINESE CRIMINAL.—FROM A DRAWING BY A CHINESE ARTIST.

altogether too cruel and barbarous for reproduction. Those which we have selected will serve to convey some idea of the cruelties by which the penal code of the Chinese is to this day disgraced.

First is a criminal being led by a chain to execution. A flat lath, or strip of wood, which is attached to his neck in such a manner as to project above his head, bears, in Chinese characters, a description of

his crime; the nature of which, however, it is difficult to guess, on account of the number of capital offences in the Chinese code.

The second illustration shows the next stage in the criminal's doom—the Garotte, with which, partly through "ticket-of-leave" experiments, the people of this country have of late become acquainted. The Chinese infliction is a terrible torture. In the accompanying illustration



HEAD OF A CHINESE CRIMINAL EXPOSED IN A CAGE TO HIS CHILDREN.—FROM A DRAWING BY A CHINESE ARTIST.

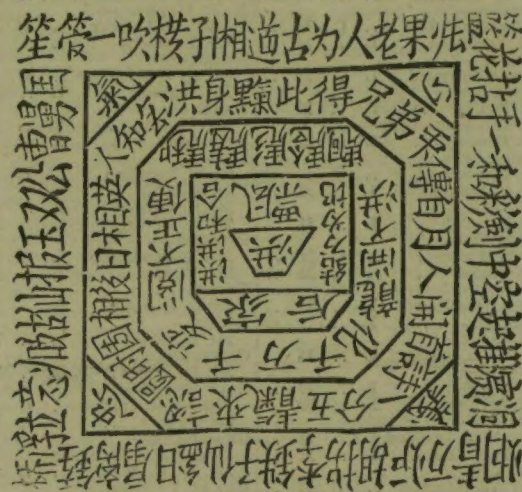
tion the criminal is seen attached to a cross by cords, which the executioner gradually tightens by means of a lever till the blood gushes from the eyes, nose, ears, and mouth of the culprit.

The last scene shows the head of the criminal exposed in a cage whilst, as a climax to the punishment, his children are, by the merciful consideration of the Celestial authorities, made to take a moral lesson by looking at the disfigured head of their dead father.

A drawing illustrative of decapitation and disembowelling (which intervenes between that of the garotte and the exposure of the head) is too horrible for publication.

CHINESE BANNER.

IN a silk-producing country like China, noted alike for its skill in embroidery, symbols, and distinctions, we are not surprised to find great importance attached to banners. We engrave a specimen of one



CHINESE BANNER.

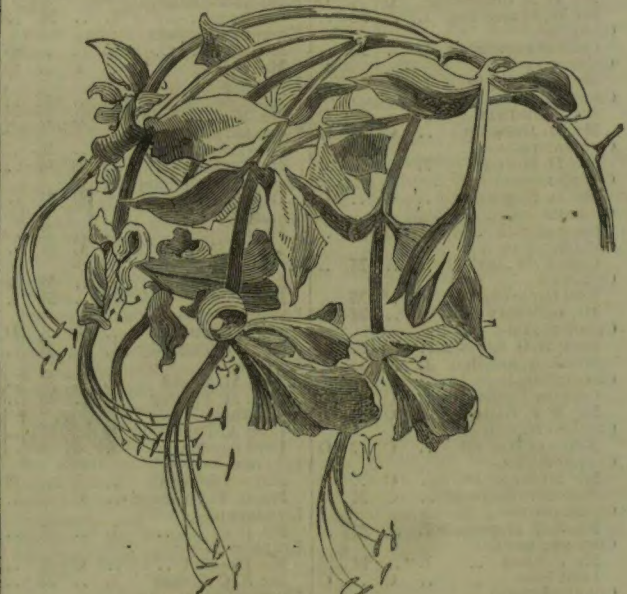
with an inscription, the subject of which our correspondents who are skilled in the Chinese language may translate, and thus enable us hereafter to communicate to our readers.

AMHERSTIA NOBILIS.

THIS exotic, which may be considered as the rarest plant in England, is now flourishing in full bloom in the new conservatory built purposely for its reception by the Marchioness of Londonderry at Wynyrd. The plant, when very small—a foot high—was brought from India by Sir James Hogg, and presented by him to the Marchioness. Great care and expense have been bestowed upon it under the direction of her Ladyship, who has had the gratification to see it blossom twice—in January, 1855, and during the past month. There are not more than two of these plants known to exist in this country. There were three of them in 1855; but the one in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire, at Chatsworth, which was procured at great cost, has died. The Marchioness, with her usual liberality, has had several racemes of the flowers cut, and sent to noblemen and other friends for preservation in herbariums.

The plant at Wynyrd is about ten feet high, having ligneous stems and branches, bearing long pinnate leaves like the walnut, and throwing off pendulous racemes eighteen inches long, containing about six large polypetalous flowers, of vermilion colour, the upper margin of the corolla being beautifully touched with a rich yellow. It is of the class *Diadelphia*, order *Decandria* (Linn.), natural order *Leguminosae Cassia*. The pod or capsule is inclosed in a nectarium about two inches long; at the base of this grow two bractes, or wings, of the same colour as the flower, three inches long, and five petals spring from the mouth of the nectarium, something like the woodbine (*Lonicera*). The plant in England bears no seed. It is considered a rarity in India, and is only found in peculiarly-favoured spots, at the foot of mountains, and near the Saluen river.

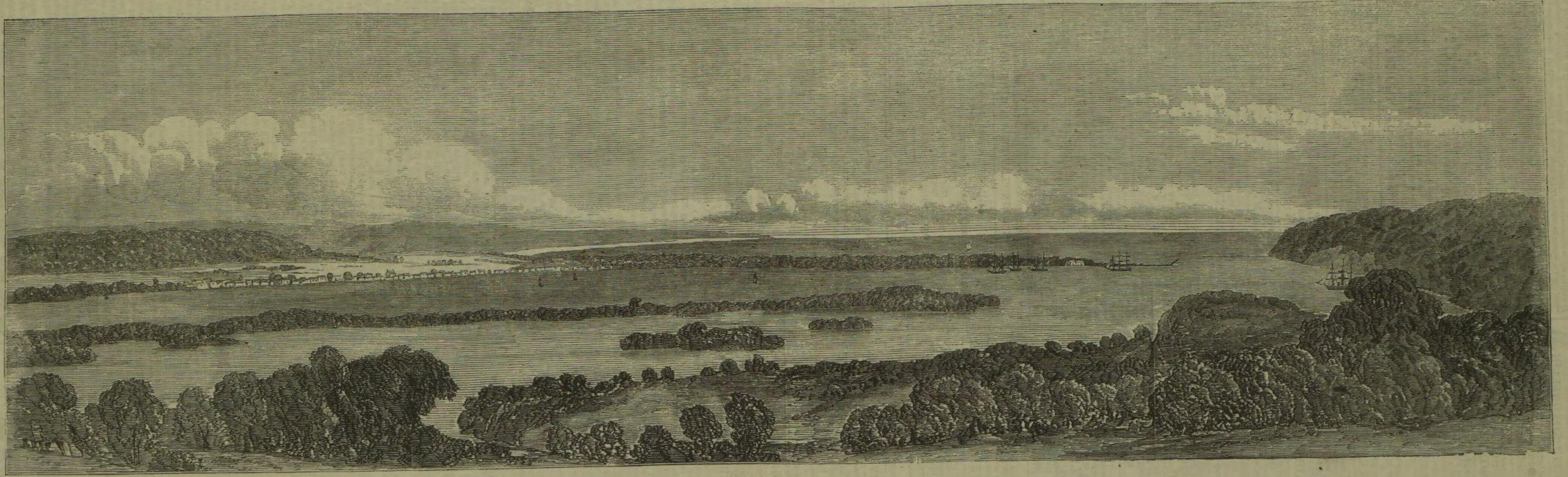
Dr. Wallich, of Calcutta, in "Plantae Asiaticae Rariores," says:—"The first notice I had of this magnificent tree was at Rangoon, in 1826, when I first saw some of the dried flowers. It was not even known by name at the capital of the Burman Empire. In going into the interior of the country to examine the teak forests I came upon an old temple (Kionin), on the bank of the river Saluen, twenty-seven miles from the town of Martaban, and in the gardens there, for the first time, saw this magnificent tree in royal colours of red and yellow. It was forty feet high, and had a bole two feet in diameter. There was a small one also, and both were perfectly ornamented from bottom to top with their



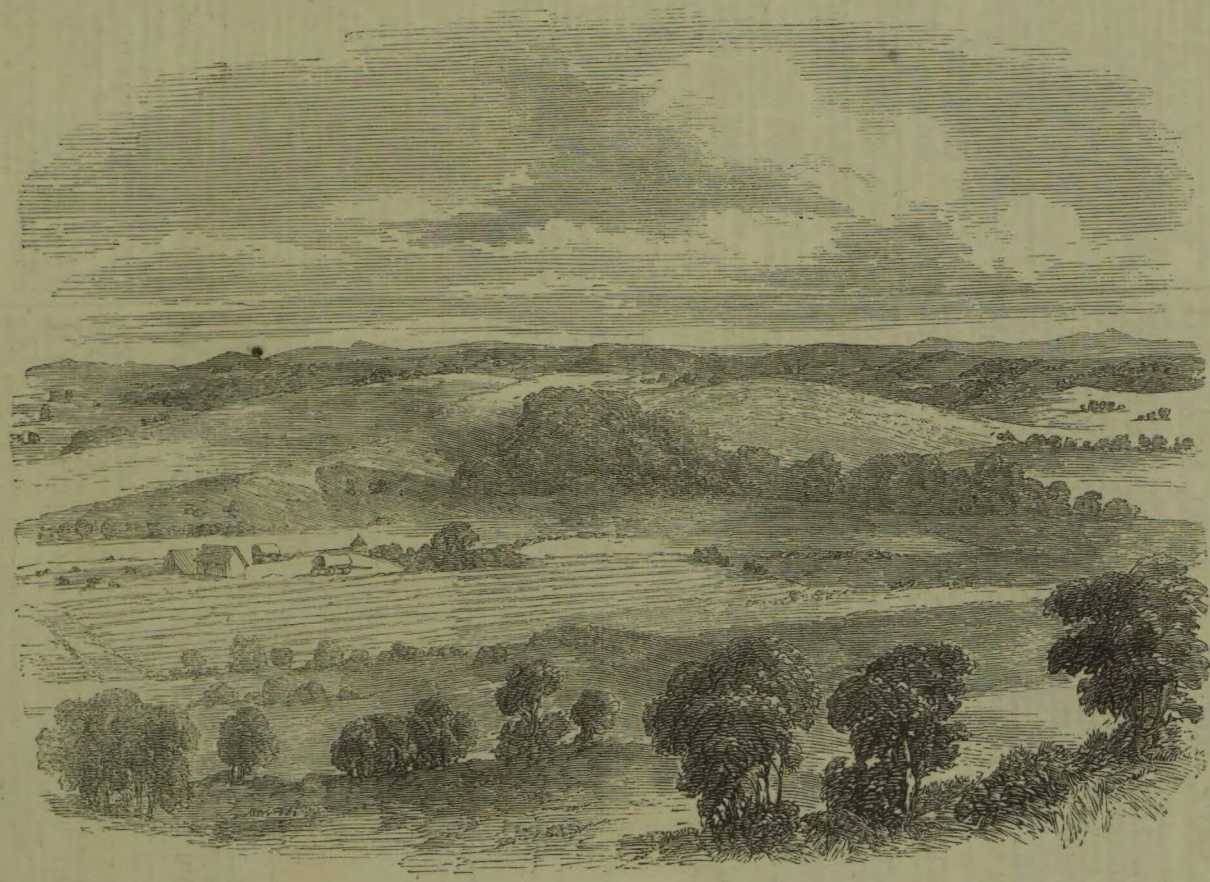
THE AMHERSTIA NOBILIS IN FLOWER.

splendid flowers, forming a gorgeous pyramid of the richest colours in green, red, and yellow, he says, "unequaled in the Flora of the East, and, I presume, not surpassed in magnificence and elegance in any part of the world." The ground around the trees was strewn with fallen flowers, and the inhabitants of the district carried them as a daily offering to the image that they worshipped. The Doctor had a draughtsman with him, who took an accurate drawing of the flower, which has been published. He adds—"There can be no doubt that this tree, when in full foliage and blossom, is the most strikingly-superb object which can possibly be imagined."

The tree was first brought into notice by Lady Sarah Amherst, a great promoter of botanical science in India. Lord Amherst spent five years in that country, and made an excursion to the Himalaya mountains, at the foot of which they discovered these rare trees. Several attempts have been made to bring living specimens to England, but the sea-air generally kills them, and only three had arrived safely. It may be possible to introduce the seed in the pod hermetically sealed. The pod is dark red, and sword-shaped, about seven inches long when perfect, and contains five of six seeds. When this tree blossomed at Wynyrd in 1855 the racemes of flowers grew from the end of the large pinnate leaf, the peduncle forming a vermilion-coloured continuation of the petiolus. The growth is now different. The peduncle springs from the end of a branch, and is a pale green, about eighteen inches long, upon which grow half a dozen or more large flowers of about the diameter of a large coffee cup in the gape. The Marchioness has had the plant about four years.



THE BAY OF NATAL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



CHAKA'S KRAAL, NEAR NATAL.



VIEW ON THE COAST OF NATAL.

THE ZULU KAFFIRS.

WE have been favoured, says the *Daily News*, with a copy of the following letter from D'Urban, in South Africa, dated the 15th December, and giving a more particular narrative than has yet appeared of the ferocious warfare among the Zulu Kaffirs near Port Natal:—

The Zulu tribes are now in a state of bloody revolution, and frightful scenes are enacted amongst them. Panda, King of the Zulus, has several grown-up sons, who have been casting covetous eyes on the inheritance. He is getting old and very fat, and unfit for war, and has repressed all the plans of the younger men against the Kaffirs. His immediate predecessors, Daula and Dangana, seeing that their Kings had always been murdered by their sons as the latter grew up, determined to anticipate any danger from that quarter by killing off their wives and concubines as soon as they were found pregnant. Panda, finding this course did not save either of the last two Kings a violent death, yielded in this respect to the voice of nature, and allowed his children to live. Such as the Kings and the chiefs, such are the people; and the acts above described are not different in their extent and degree from what is done continually among the Zulus of all classes.

Some pressure has been applied to Panda by his sons, whereby they have attained a division of territory, or have been appointed chiefs like others; but, being dissatisfied and quarrelling with each other about the territory assigned them, they appealed to Panda. He told them to fight it out. On Tuesday, Dec. 2, Imbulazi, his son or nephew, with a few of the old chiefs, was awaiting the attack of Cetuwaya, son of Panda. The latter had succeeded in obtaining adherents from among the old chiefs to a much larger extent than was expected. When Cetuwaya's army appeared in sight of Imbulazi, the force of the former was so overpoweringly superior that the latter took to flight at once. They were stationed about seven miles from the Tugela, our boundary, and made for the river. The white young men, who had been acting with Imbulazi's army, were killed in the boat. Many were dispatched before they reached the river. Meanwhile a party was formed from among our people, under the eye of our Government agent stationed near the Tugela. Mr. Walsley, son of Sir Joshua Walsley, M.P., sixty of our Hottentot police, and volunteers from the native assistants of our hunters, agreed to cross the Tugela armed, under the superintendence of John Dunn, a young roving blade, and Kaffir interpreter to Walsley, for the purpose of endeavouring to stop the battle by parley. John Dunn was fired at, and narrowly escaped being shot. His party returned to fire a volley, and for some considerable time their discipline was sufficient to keep back the confused ranks of the savages. But at last they perceived they were being surrounded, and were obliged to retreat, their arms were thrown away, and only four or five returned across the Tugela. John Dunn only escaped by being mounted. A body of about 600 women and girls are spoken of as advancing into the river until they were nearly out of their depth, when they were assailed by their ruthless pursuers. The river was literally dyed with blood. Numbers were drowned. Bodies have since been washed up in great numbers along the coast; we have heard of them south of us as far as the Illawa (one hundred miles from the Tugela), where they gave rise to reports of a shipwreck. About 3000 have come into our district, and have been distributed among our natives. Fears are entertained about the supply of food for them. Our Kaffirs sympathise with the defeated, knowing that their fate would be their own if Cetuwaya could have his will. As soon as these affairs were reported, Mr. Shepstone, the Secretary for Native Affairs, repaired to the spot, and the Governor is now there.

For us town-dwellers there is no danger whatever; for the isolated settlers on the frontiers there may be some risks, but even theirs is only partial and uncertain.

It would save a deal of bloodshed and ultimate expense if the British Government would send a military expedition at once, take possession of the country, setting up a chief under their protection, and limit his powers. It would save much in every way, and must come in the end. A tower on the healthy high grounds on the borders of the Delagoa Bay would form a military depot, and keep the Zulus in order.

We have engraved upon the preceding page three Views in Natal and the Zulu country, from able sketches by Mr. James B. West.

Natal has been described as a long strip of country in South Africa, along the coast and inland as far as the Drakenberg, or Quathlamba Mountains, its port lying 1000 miles to the north-east of the Cape of Good Hope. Of this grand natural feature the first of the Engravings presents a strikingly picturesque view. One of the smaller Engravings shows a point of the coast scenery; and the companion represents the Kraal of Chaka, the chief of the Zulus, who first received the English settlers in his territory. It is situated, with numerous other Kraals, on an extensive plain, encompassed by a chain of hills; the road thither from the Bay of Natal lying through beautiful country. The Kraal, as here represented, has the rustic character of an English homestead.

As one of the illustrations of the growing prosperity of the colony we may refer to an Engraving of the "Entrance of the First Mail Steamer into the Bay of Natal," in August, 1852 (See ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 588). This was an event of promise, which has been to a great extent realised.

In our Journal for Jan. 6, 1855, appeared a View of the principal street in the part of the colony D'Urban; and about a year later (Feb. 16, 1856) we illustrated the first Sale of Sugar in the Market-square of D'Urban, and gave a detailed account of the value of Natal as a New Sugar Colony.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 5.—Palm Sunday. Goldsmith died, 1774.
MONDAY, 6.—Old Lady Day. Stow died, 1605.
TUESDAY, 7.—Surrender of Badajos, 1802.
WEDNESDAY, 8.—Fire Insurance due.
THURSDAY, 9.—Maundy Thursday. Lord Bacon died, 1626.
FRIDAY, 10.—Good Friday.
SATURDAY, 11.—George Canning born, 1770?

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 11, 1857.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
11 53	10 22	10 47	11 10	11 30	11 45	12 1

CONCERT MONSTRE, Exeter-hall.—Mr. GEORGE CAFFE begs to announce that his next ANNUAL GRAND CONCERT will take place on MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 6th. Vocalists: Madame Gassier, Madame Anna Thillon, Madame Endershan, Miss Pole, Madame Weiss, Madame Newman, Madame Zinnerman, Miss Fanny Bueckart, Mrs. Henri Drayton, Miss Stalbach, Miss Juliana May, Miss Landless, Miss Palmer, Miss Lizzy Stuart, Miss Maria Stanley, Miss Lizzy Harris, Miss Madelon Collins, the Misses Brogden, and Miss Dolby; Signor Millard, Mr. George Perren, Mr. George, Mr. T. Williams, and Mr. Donald King; Mr. Henry Drayton, Mr. Hamilton Graham, Mr. Allan Irving, Mr. Winn, and Mr. Frank Boida. Pianoforte, Middle Cullen; Harp, Miss Chatterton; Violin, M. Salomon; Flute, M. Remusat; Euphonium, Herr Zhom; Contrabass, the Misses Case and Messrs. G. and J. Case. The orchestra will be complete. Leader, Mr. Viotti Collins; Conductors, Herr Anshuetz, &c. Tickets, 1s., 2s., and 3s. 6d.; Reserved Seats (numbered), 3s. 6d.; Stalls, 5s. To be had, with Programmes, at the Repository for Case's Concerts, Messrs. Boosey, 24, Holles-street, Cavendish-square; Mr. Charles Case's, 34, Bishopgate-street Within; the Exeter-hall Ticket-offices, and the principal Music-sellers.

GRAND VERDI FESTIVAL at EXETER-HALL.—On MONDAY, April 13, an abridged performance of the three operas, *RIGOLETTI*, *LA TRAVIATA*, and *IL TROVATORE*, will be given in as perfect a manner as ever represented on the Italian stage. Vocalists: Madame Clara Novello, Miss Louisa Vining, Miss Dolby, Mr. Millard, Mr. Weiss, and Mr. Sims Reeves. The orchestral unit of fifty performers. Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon. Stalls, 5s.; Reserved Seats, 3s. 6d.; Tickets, 2s., 6d., and 1s., to be had of Boosey and Sons, Holles-street, and all the principal music-sellers.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL—HANDEL'S MESSIAH will be performed (not in the Subscription) on THURSDAY, APRIL 9, under the direction of Mr. John Hullah. Principal Vocalists: Miss Banks, Miss Maria Moss, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Thomas. Tickets, 1s. and 2s. 6d.; Stalls, 5s. Commence at Eight.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL—HANDEL'S ACIS AND GALATEA, and MENDELSSOHN'S FIRST WALTZ NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, under the direction of Mr. John Hullah. Principal Vocalists: Miss Banks, Miss Palmer, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Montagu Smith, and Mr. Thomas. Tickets, 1s.; Galleries, 2s. 6d.; Stalls, 5s. Commence at Eight o'clock.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter-hall.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—WEDNESDAY NEXT, APRIL 8, the usual Passion Week Performance of the MESSIAH. Vocalists: Madame Clara Novello, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Palmer; Trumpet, Mr. Harper. Tickets, 3s., 2s., and 1s. 6d., at 6, Exeter-hall. Post-offices orders to be payable to Robert Bowley, at the Charing-cross office.

MR. G. W. MARTIN'S Prize Glees, Madrigals, Part Songs, &c., will be performed at the HAYOVER-SQUARE ROOMS on THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 10. The Chorus will consist of 200 carefully selected performers. Instrumental solos will also be introduced. Tickets 10s., 6d., 5s., 4d., and 2s. 6d.; to be had at Messrs. Cramer and Co.'s, Regent-street; Messrs. Addison and Co.'s, Regent-street; Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, Old Bond-street; and Messrs. Keith and Prosser, Chesham.

ROYAL SURREY GARDENS open during PASSION and EASTER WEEKS.—Mr. THACKERAY will commence his Series of Lectures on the FOUR GOSPELS, MONDAY NEXT, April 6th, at Eight o'clock in the Evening. Admission to Area, 1s.; Dress Circle, 2s. 6d.; Orchestra Stalls, 5s., or 15s. the series. Tickets may be obtained at Jolliffe and Co.'s, 215, Regent-street; and at Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, 48, Chancery-lane. Mr. HORTON (see above) will give his series of popular lectures on their POPULAR ILLUSTRATIONS during Easter Week, commencing Monday, April 13th. Mr. and Mrs. GERMAN REED will reappear at the Gallery of Illustration, Regent-street, on Monday, April 27, in an entirely new Entertainment. W. ELLIS, Sec.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—SPEZIA, GIUGLINI.

VIALETTI, POCCHINI.
OPENING NIGHT, TUESDAY, APRIL 14th.
Opera, LA FAVORITA. Ballet, LA ESMEKALDA.
All the Boxes and Stalls being been disposed of for the subscription of Opening Night, the same Opera and Ballet will be repeated on THURSDAY, APRIL 16th, it being an extra night not included in the Subscription.
A limited number of Boxes in the half-circle Tier have been specially reserved for the public, and may be had on application at the Box-office at the Theatre, Colonnade, Haymarket. Price One Guinea, and One Guinea and a Half each.
The doors open at half-past seven, and the Opera commences at eight.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, LYCEUM. Season 1857.—

Mr. GYE begs most respectfully to announce that the Royal Italian Opera will, during the Season of 1857, be given at the Theatre Royal, Lyceum. The opening will take place on TUESDAY, APRIL 14th.

It was the intention this year that the performances of the Opera should take place at the Theatre Royal Drury-lane, chiefly with a view to afford accommodation to those large classes of the musical public who, so long, have been the constant supporters of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden; but unforeseen circumstances have prevented this intention being fulfilled. Mr. GYE has in consequence again taken the Lyceum Theatre, and while he much regrets the exclusion of a great portion of the general public from the performances of the present season, he has at the same time the satisfaction of being able, by judicious alterations in the building, to accommodate a very considerable number of the regular Subscribers.

It is also a source of gratification to know that an almost universal approval was expressed at the perfection of the performances at the Lyceum last season; many Subscribers, indeed, even preferring the smaller theatre on account of the facility in seeing and hearing the entertainments, as well as for the elegance and exclusiveness of the audience.

Mr. GYE trusts, however, that, for the Season 1858, he will be able to restore to the Royal Italian Opera a home equal, if not superior, to that of which it has been deprived; in the mean time he begs most respectfully to entreat the continuance of that warm and generous support which has so long been accorded to him, and without which he would scarcely have had the fortitude to battle with the consequences of the calamity of last year.

It will be seen by the following outline that there has been no relaxation in the endeavour to render the arrangements of the present season as complete as possible; that the great artists are engaged—artists whether as sopranos, tenors, baritones, or basses, are as yet without rivals; that the celebrated Orchestra, and its most accomplished Conductor, as well as the Grand Chorus, will form part of the establishment; and, in fact, that an extraordinary combination of talent, such as has procured for the Royal Italian Opera a European reputation, is again assembled.

In addition to the Operas performed last season, arrangements have been entered into with Monsieur Scribe and Monsieur Aubert, the Author and Composer of

Diavolo, to adapt that beautiful Opera for the Italian Stage, and it will be produced with entirely new Recitatives and additional Poetry and Music, written expressly for the Royal Italian Opera.

Verdi's romantic Opera of ZAMPA, will be performed for the first time at the Royal Italian Opera. Cimarosa's

IL MATRIMONIO SEGRETO will be revived. Also Mozart's Opera,

LE NOZZE DI FIGARO. DON PASQUALE

will be performed for the first time at the Royal Italian Opera. Verdi's Opera,

LA TRAVIATA. will be produced early in the season. The principal characters by

Signor MARIO, Signor GRAZIANI, and Madame BOSIO.

With such a list of Artists as the following it need scarcely be said that the casts of these Operas must be most powerful. The Engagements for the present Season are—

Madame ROSA DEVISES, Mademoiselle MARAI, Mademoiselle DIDIEE,

Madame TAGLIAFICO, ATOS, Mademoiselle PAHEPA

(From the Royal Theatre at Lisbon, her first appearance in England); and Mademoiselle VICTOIRE BALFE (her first appearance on the stage).

Signor MARIO, Signor GRAZIANI, Signor NEHI BARALDI, and Signor GARDONI.

An engagement will be offered to Signor TAMBERLIN on his arrival from the Brazil. Bassi Baritone.

Signor RONCONI, Signor GRAZIANI.

Signor LABLACHE, Bassi Profondo. Signor POLONINI,

(His first appearance these two years), Monsieur ZELGER, and Herr FORMES.

Signor TAGLIAFICO, The Orchestra and Chorus will be as last year.

Director of the Music, Composer, and Conductor, Mr. COSTA.

Master of the Piano and Composer of the Ballet Music, Signor PANIZZA.

Chorus Master, Mr. SMYTHSON. Prompter, Signor MONTERASSI; Poet, Signor MAGGIONI.

The Engagements for the Ballet are—

Mademoiselle DELECHAUX (her first appearance), and Mademoiselle PLUNKET.

Mademoiselle ESPER and Mademoiselle BATTALINI; Mademoiselle LEBLOND, Mademoiselle EMMA,

Mademoiselle MARIE, and Mademoiselle ELISER.

Maître de Ballet .. Monsieur DESPLACES. Leader of the Ballet .. Mr. A. MELLON.

Scene Manager .. Mr. A. BARRIS. Machinist .. Mr. SLOMAN.

Stage Artist .. Mr. W. BEVERLEY. The Appointment of Mr. PHILIPOTT.

Artists Costumers, Madame MARZIO, Monsieur GUSTAVE, and Mr. COOMBS.

The Subscription will be for Forty Nights, commencing on THURSDAY, APRIL 14th.

Applications for Boxes and Stalls to be made to Mr. Parsons, at the Box-office of the Theatre in Wellington-street; and to the principal Music-sellers and Librarians.

MADAME RISTORI.—LYCEUM THEATRE.—Mr. GYE

begs most respectfully to announce that he has entered into an engagement with the celebrated Italian Tragicomedie, Madame RISTORI, together with her ITALIAN DRAMATIC COMPANY. Madame Ristori will give FIFTEEN Performances in London, commencing the First Week in June. Full particulars will be duly announced.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—On EASTER MONDAY,

and during the Week will be presented Shakespeare's Tragedy of KING RICHARD II.; King Richard II., by Mr. C. Keen; Queen, by Mrs. C. Keen. Proceeded by A GAME OF ROMPS.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Easter Monday, WEL-

COME, LITTLE STRANGER; THE ELVES; or, the Statue Bride, in which Madame CELESTE will appear. To conclude with A NIGHT at NOTTING-HILL. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, "Like and Unlike;" "The Elves; or, Statue Bride;" to conclude with "Welcome, Little Stranger."

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.—Im-

mense Attractions for Passion Week.—The celebrated Mr. LOVE in his Entertainment; with Herr FOROM, the Musical Wonder, and the SPANISH MINSTRELS. Mr. PHELPS on Easter Monday.

CRIMEAN RELICS.—THEATRE ROYAL, ST. JAMES'S. Under Royal Patronage.—In active rehearsal preparatory to immediate representation a grand Illustrated Dramatic Concert of a vocal and unique character, entitled CRIMEAN RELICS, a Poem, represented with full Chorus and Band, complete Dramatis Personae, with appropriate Scenery, Choruses, and Costume. Particulars will be shortly announced.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—C. H. ADAMS'S ORRERY.

Twenty-seventh year in London.—On MONDAY next, and During the Week (Good Friday excepted), Mr. C. H. Adams will have the honour to deliver his Annual Lecture on Astronomy. Begin at Eight, End about Ten.—Stalls, 3s.; Boxes, 2s. 6d. and 2s.; and Pit, 1s. Children and Schools half-price to Boxes and Pit. Places may be secured at the Box-office, and at the principal Libraries.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—HENRY RUSSELL,

MONDAY, April 6th, and during Passion Week, will give his Entertainment, entitled THE EARLY LIFE OF AMERICA, in which he will relate his Anecdotes descriptive of American Life and Manners, and sing the following compositions:—"The Gambler's Wife," "The Maniac," "The Ship on Fire," "Cheer, Boys, Cheer," "Up for the Right," "The Ivy Green," &c. The Second part entitled "Negro Life." Mr. Russell will accompany himself on one of Collard and Collard's magnificent Bi-chord Pianofortes, made expressly for him by that eminent firm. Tickets and places may be secured of Mr. Massingham, at the Box-office, from 11 to 4. Doors open at Half-past Seven, to commence at Eight.

MISS P. HORTON (Mrs. German Reed) and Mr. T. GERMAN REED will REAPPEAR at the GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street, on MONDAY, 27th APRIL, with an Entirely New Entertainment. In Easter Week the Original Entertainment Every Evening at the SURREY GARDENS.

ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION.—For One Week only. Mr. GEORGE LINLEY, the popular Composer, will give his ILLUSTRATIONS of the LIFE of MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS, introducing Original Songs, Ballads, Duets, &c., on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, APRIL 6, 7, 8, and 9. Commence at Eight. Morning Performances on SATURDAY, APRIL 11, at Three o'clock. Vocalists, Miss Clara Fraser and Mr. W. W. Cooper. Admission, 2s.; 1s.; Stalls, 3s. May be secured at the Gallery, 14, Regent-street; and at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, BADEN, UP the RHINE, and PARIS, is NOW OPEN every evening (except Saturday) at Eight o'clock. Stalls, 3s.; area, 2s.; gallery, 1s. Stalls can be secured at the Box-office, Egyptian-hall, Piccadilly, every day, between Eleven and Four, without any extra charge.—The Morning Representations take place every Tuesday and Saturday, at Three o'clock.

GENERAL TOM THUMB RIDES IN HIS MINIATURE CHARIOT every day to and from his Levees; also occasionally in the Public Parks. He performs three times daily, at PRINCE OF WALES BAZAAR, 209, Regent-street, from Half-past Twelve to Two, Half-past Three to Five, and Half-past Seven to Nine o'clock. New Songs, Dances, and Imitations, including "Vikings" and "Bobbins' Around," in character. Patronised by her Majesty and the Nobility and Gentry. Admission, 1s. and 2s.

MR. W. S. WOODIN'S OLIO of ODDITIES, with New Costumes and various novelties, Vocal and Characteristic, EVERY EVENING (Saturday excepted), at Eight. A Morning Performance every Saturday, at Three o'clock. Boxes and Stalls may be secured without extra charge, at the Box-office, Polygraphic Hall, King William-street, Charing-cross. The Hall has been entirely redecorated.

MR. and Mrs. HENRI DRAYTON, at the REGENT GALLERY QUADRANT, will give a New Illustration of the Old Proverb "Better Late than Never." The Music composed by W. G. J. Beale. Every Evening at Eight o'clock (Saturday excepted). Morning Performance on Saturday at Three o'clock.—Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 3s., may be secured at the Gallery; and at Caddy's Music and Pianoforte Warehouse, 42, New Bond-street.

GOMPERTZ'S PANORAMA of the LATE WAR will be EXHIBITED at GRANTHAM the week commencing March 30th; after which it will visit Nottingham, Cambridge, and probably Lincoln and Leicester.

THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE, in their Original

Entertainment, entitled SKETCHES from NATURE, will appear at HANLEY, April 6th and 7th; MACCLESFIELD, 8th; STOCKPORT, 9th.

WHITTINGTON CLUB.—THE NINTH ANNIVERSARY

FALL will be held at the FREEMASONS' HALL, Great Queen-street, TUESDAY, APRIL 11. Full particulars can be obtained at the temporary Offices of the Club, 292, Strand, from five to eight p.m.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION of FINE ARTS,

Portland Gallery, 316, Regent-street (opposite the Polytechnic Institution).—The above Society's TENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the WORKS of MODERN PAINTERS is NOW OPEN from Nine till Dark.—Admission, One Shilling. Catalogues, Sixpence. BELL SMITH, Secretary.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—Instruction in the Art and

Scientific Principles of Photography, by THOMAS FREDERICK HARDWICH, Esq., Lecturer in Photography.—Mr. Hardwich proposes to begin, on MONDAY, APRIL 6th, a Course of INSTRUCTION on the SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES of PHOTOGRAPHY, illustrated by Practical Demonstrations in the Art. For a Prospectus apply to J. W. Cunningham, Esq., Secretary, King's College, London. R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

DANCING.—ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—MISS ANNA BIRCH

(sister to Miss Mary Birch) has the honour to announce to the residents of St. John's Wood and its vicinity that she will OPEN an ACADEMY for DANCING, DEPORTMENT, and the CALISTHETIC EXERCISES, at the Assembly Room at the EYRE ARMS, on Monday and Thursday Afternoon; to commence on Monday, the 30th of April. Private Lessons given and Schools attended.—85, Baker-street, Portman-square, W.

THE STRAND BUILDINGS COMPANY, for the

ERECTION of a MODEL LODGING-HOUSE, Eagle-court, Strand. (To be incorporated under 18 and 19 Vict., c. 134.) Capital, £5000, in Shares of £10 each. Liability limited to the Amount of Subscription. PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

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CANCER HOSPITAL, London and Brompton.—Secretary's

Office, 167, Piccadilly (opposite to Bond-street). The Committee have pleasure in stating that an important progress has been made in successfully treating this hitherto-considered incurable malady. Out of 2000 cases which have come under treatment all have been alleviated—4 the disease in many has been arrested—others have been successfully operated upon—and it now only remains for time to prove how many are absolutely cured.

THE COMMITTEE SOLICIT pecuniary AID to maintain the current expenses of the establishment. One comes to the aid of the hospital, and ten guineas a life subscription, which may be paid at the Bankers, Messrs. Coutts and Co., Strand, or at the Secretary's office, where every information relative to this charity can be obtained. By order, W. J. COCKERILL, Secretary.

SELECT VILLA RESIDENCES.—Arrangements have been

made for erecting, this season, a further number of houses for private residences in the delightful neighbourhood of Spring Grove, on the Windsor line. London terminus—Waterloo and Fenchurch-street. Houses may be built in any style, but the plans now in general use on the estate are considered to afford the utmost accommodation at the smallest cost. The prices of them vary from £500 to £2000 each. The expenses of Roads and Sewers, and all charges, are covered by these payments, for which the houses are completely finished fit for occupation. A portion of the purchase-money may, if desired, remain for a term as a charge on the property, to be liquidated by seven or ten annual payments. In such cases, by the addition of a small yearly premium, the property may be left free from debt in case of death, whilst any portion of the purchase-money remains unpaid. Further particulars and inspection of plans may be had on application, either personally or by letter, p.p., to Mr. COLE, at the Estate-office, near Spring Grove Station; or in town, at 17, Warwick-street, Regent-street.

FIRST-CLASS FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND for

VILLA RESIDENCES, in Large or Small Plots, at SPRING GROVE, near the Station, on the Windsor Line. Houses may be built in any style, but the plans now in general use on the estate are considered to afford the utmost accommodation at the smallest cost. Further particulars apply to Mr. COLE, at the Estate Office, near Spring Grove Station; or in Town, at 17, Warwick-street, Regent-street.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1857.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL, as chief of the Whigs, has doubtless a very good Whig Reform Bill in his writing-desk. Lord Palmerston, as chief of a Ministry—that must be a Reform Ministry to a greater or less extent, or cease to exist—has doubtless formed some ideas or plans on the subject of Parliamentary Reform. But neither of these eminent personages has favoured the public with any positive information, either as to the scope, the spirit, or the details of his contemplated measure. Not so Mr. Disraeli. He also has a Reform Bill; and he, being unhampered either by the actual responsibilities of office, or the near prospect of having to bear them, has spoken boldly out, and told the electors of Buckinghamshire not only what he will but what he will not do as regards Parliamentary Reform. Mr. Disraeli considers that the Reform Act of 1832 was a one-sided measure. It abolished the Tory rotten boroughs, but left the Whig rotten boroughs intact. For this bane Mr. Disraeli has found the antidote. He has doomed the Whig rotten boroughs to extinction; and Calne, Tavistock, Westbury, and a host of others, are to go the way of all rottenness, and to sleep with Gaton and Old Sarum. So far so good. But what Mr. Disraeli will not do is to propose, or consent to, the abolition of the distinction between counties and boroughs, and the division of the country into Electoral Districts. "Blot Buckinghamshire out of the political map?" "No!" says Mr. Disraeli. Rather than such a consummation as that, let Disraeli himself be blotted out of the roll of Parliament, and retire, like Cincinnatus, to the plough. To Mr. Disraeli Buckinghamshire is hallowed ground. Is not the author of "Coningsby" its representative? "My opinion," he says, "is that, the traditions of particular localities go to form part of the national character, and that a man who sees the road which Hampden ascended with the Petition of Rights is proud that he lives in a locality so intimately connected with the history of his country;—that if you see a temple dedicated to the eloquence of Chatham at Stowe, you rejoice to find that the county of Buckingham is associated with so great a character; and that you cannot go to Beaconsfield, and view the oak under which Burke matured his reflections on the French Revolution, without entertaining a feeling of exultation that your county was the scene of meditations which so powerfully influenced the mind of Europe." Mr. Disraeli's modesty prevented him from adding, that since the days of Burke Buckingham had acquired a new lease of glory, and that the name of Disraeli had been added to those of Hampden, Chatham, and Burke, to make it excellent exceedingly, and surround it with imperishable lustre. If Mr. Disraeli—whose argument about the counties and against electoral districts we do not seek to controvert—would look into the future, he might, with his powers of imagination, conceive it a thing not altogether impossible or improbable that future ages might produce men to shed as much lustre on the department

of the Upper Thames—at the bare mention of which he expresses so much horror—as the men of the past and of the present day have thrown upon the county of Bucks. But, leaving Mr. Disraeli to his poetical and romantic lamentations over the cruel catastrophe a system of Electoral Districts would inflict upon “Bucks,” we must express our belief rather than our fear that he is not much of a Parliamentary Reformer. If he be not prepared to go a good deal further than the abolition of the Whig rotten boroughs, he might have spared himself the trouble of his declaration in favour of Reform. He has been largely outbid by Sir Fitzroy Kelly, a member of his own party, who, not content with babbling about rotten boroughs, has expressed his willingness to extend the right of voting to everybody, whether he lives in a £10 house or not, who is possessed of property, of intellect, and of education. This is the movement that is required, and such a measure of Reform would be worth infinitely more than all that Mr. Disraeli has promised. But this part of the question is safe in the hands of Lord John Russell, where the country will be content to leave it until the proper time.

THERE has been a stranger amongst us during the week, taking notes of the elections. The author of the “*Dame aux Camellias*” has been dispatched from Paris to report on those phases of English popular and political life of which so much is heard, but so little is known, in Continental Europe—the life of a free people, engaged in choosing its representatives to sit in the greatest and most illustrious assembly in the world. The descriptions which M. Dumas *filis* may write will perhaps amuse the French—as they certainly do the English. Perhaps, also, his notes will be instructive as well as amusing to the people to whom they are more particularly addressed. If the French learn that large bodies of people, more or less excited by political feeling, may be trusted in this country to meet in public places without being cleared off the ground by a detachment of dragoons, or without even being watched by a military force in ambuscade—if they learn that the people themselves can shout and hurrah without thinking it incumbent upon them to break into the gunsmiths’ shops—our lively neighbours will learn two things from the steady English, which will tend to the improvement of their political education.

We remember some years ago having had a conversation with one of the greatest writers of France—still living, though his muse unhappily is silent—on the subject of our popular elections. “You English are a wonderful people,” said he. “You meet in large numbers;—ten thousand of you;—twenty thousand of you;—fifty thousand of you. You elect a president, or chairman. You obey him as if he were your Emperor. You make speeches and express your indignation. You agree to resolutions. You hold up your hands, you shout, you cheer, you wave your hats, and then—you go home quietly, as if nothing had happened. Why, if two thousand men should meet together in a public place in Paris they would ask one another ‘What are we here for?’ We are not here to speak, but to do! *Aux armes! aux armes!*” And away they would go to the gunsmiths’, and there would be an insurrection or a revolution. Happy England! wise Englishmen!”

With the exception of the disgraceful proceedings at Kidderminster, which are as exceptional as they are brutal, the elections just concluded throughout the country might justify the eulogium of this distinguished Frenchman. Everything with that one exception has been conducted with the greatest decorum and good feeling. Had M. Dumas come amongst us ten years ago, he would have had far more abundant material for comedy, farce, or caricature. The prohibition of badges, banners, and bands of music, and of unstinted largess of beer and intoxicating drinks to voters or non-voters, has deprived elections of the picturesque yet vulgar element which novelists once delighted to portray. The possessors of votes are learning by degrees the importance of the trust, or the privilege which they possess. Even in small boroughs, where life is usually so stagnant, and where a little excitement may be considered a healthful novelty, the ten-pound householders become at each succeeding election more thoroughly aware of their dignity as electors, and go about the business with a greater sense of its importance both to their own localities, and to the general interests of the empire. The non-electors—who have no better means of testifying what they think or feel on such occasions than by gathering together in public, and cheering the men with whose political sentiments they sympathise, and hooting those with whose opinions or party they disagree—have become, in consequence of the salutary absence of beer and banners, far more reasonable than they used to be, and afford fewer opportunities to the satirist. Let M. Dumas but truly represent to his readers the behaviour of an English crowd at the hustings, or at a public meeting during a contested election; let him depict the coarseness and the vulgarity if he will, but let him not forget the sturdy common sense and the genial though rough good humour of the crowd; and he will instil into the minds of his readers not only a love for free institutions, but a respect for the great people who almost alone in Europe have known how to guard the sacred fire of liberty, and to keep its flame brightly burning, as a guide to other nations. In this as in many other respects, whatever may be said in disparagement of our Government, or of our governing classes, the honest British people can stand the test. It is they who gain great battles on the field; and it is they who in the more peaceful conflicts of an Election, struggle in the cause of constitutional Liberty and Reform, and win the fight.

THE REVENUE.

	The Year ended March 31, 1857.			Quarter ended March 31, 1857.		
	Net Revenue	Increase	Decrease	Net Revenue	Increase	Decrease
Customs	23,321,843	287,814	..	5,243,600	..	296,532
Excise	18,165,000	853,848	..	2,898,000	91,222	..
Stamps	7,372,209	296,199	..	1,905,477	103,937	..
Taxes	3,116,046	16,015	..	260,020	11,020	..
Property-tax ..	16,089,394	1,018,976	..	6,942,483	61,512	..
Post-office ..	2,886,000	108,848	..	777,000	16,848	..
Crown Lands ..	284,867	3,341	..	67,000	..	..
Miscellaneous ..	1,098,173	..	59,975	425,569	127,067	..
Totals	72,334,002	2,585,041	59,975	18,519,149	411,606	296,532
		£2,525,066			£115,074	
		Net Increase.			Net Increase.	

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

(Continued from page 324.)

WILTS (SOUTH).

The nomination of candidates for the southern division of Wiltshire took place on Wednesday, at Salisbury. Three gentlemen were proposed to the electors—Mr. S. Herbert, Mr. Wyndham, and Lord Henry Thynne. In the last Parliament the division was represented by Mr. Herbert and Mr. Wyndham; and Lord Henry, who is brother of the Marquis of Bath, now presents himself for the first time to the constituency. He is a Conservative, and upholder of existing institutions in Church and State, and, if elected, will act with the party of Lord Derby. In his address he states that he comes forward in fulfilment of a pledge which he gave some time ago, and it is generally understood, though neither he nor his friends have said so, that he aims at the seat lately occupied by Mr. Herbert. The contest between him and that gentleman is expected to be a very keen one. Both have been untiring in their exertions during the last fortnight to recommend themselves to the electors, by addressing public meetings and conducting a personal canvass in all parts of the division, and at present their friends appear to be equally sanguine of success. There are 3239 voters on the roll, and it is believed that nearly the whole of them will exercise their franchise this day (Saturday), which is fixed for the polling. The last time the division was contested upwards of 1500 votes were given for Mr. Herbert, but since then, as his opponents assert, he has lost the confidence of many of his former supporters.

The nomination took place on hustings erected at the Council-chamber, facing the market-place, one of the most spacious in England. The weather was favourable, and by eleven o'clock, the hour fixed for the commencement of the proceedings, several thousand persons had assembled to hear the speeches. A considerable number of them appeared to be agricultural labourers; but, though rather noisy at times, their conduct during the day was good humoured and orderly. A row of carriages, occupied chiefly by ladies, was drawn round the skirts of the crowd, and all the windows looking upon the market-place were filled with spectators. Mr. Wyndham arrived first at the hustings; he was accompanied by the members of his committee, and was well received by the people. Mr. S. Herbert followed, surrounded by a considerable number of his principal supporters, and was loudly cheered. Lord Henry Thynne, who was also well supported by his friends, was greeted with cheering, mingled with some expressions of disapprobation. The usual preliminaries having been gone through, and Mr. Morrison, the High Sheriff, having craved a fair hearing for the speakers, the three candidates were proposed and seconded. Mr. Sidney Herbert devoted a portion of his speech to a defence of his conduct as a member of the Aberdeen Administration. He then adverted to the various questions which are likely to come before the new Parliament. He was not in favour of Mr. Locke King's motion, because he deemed it only a part of a great question. He wanted to see other ingredients mixed with it. “If you make the county and borough franchise the same you will disturb the balance between town and country. Such an arrangement would be unsatisfactory, because you might have 300 men in a borough wielding equal political power with 30,000 in a county. You must, therefore, have different franchises. I wish to see an industrial franchise and a prudential franchise. I think a man who has £50 in the savings-bank ought to have a vote (Cheers). The man who pays 40s. of direct taxes ought also to be invested with the franchise, and all graduates of the Universities should have the same right conferred upon them (Cheers). I am against extreme measures—universal suffrage for example, which I believe no man of sense in the country now demands; but with a large mass of our population increasing in intelligence and prosperity—thanks to those wise measures of 1846 which our friends on the other side of the hustings so much regret (Cheers)—I think we ought to enlarge the basis of representation (Hear, hear). But it should be done carefully and deliberately. With a great crowd to manage, I would much sooner have them inside the citadel to defend it than outside to attack it; but I must pick my men. I must choose the more intelligent, the more industrious, the more prudent, and exclude the ignorant, the lazy, and the improvident.”

When the show of hands was taken fully three-fourths of the persons present held up their hands for Mr. S. Herbert; nearly an equal number declared themselves in favour of Mr. Wyndham; while a comparatively small number only appeared for Lord H. Thynne. Mr. Phipps, for Lord Henry Thynne, demanded a poll, which was ordered to take place on Saturday (to-day), between the hours of eight and five, at Salisbury, Warminster, Hindon, and Everley.

SURREY (WEST).

The nomination of the candidates for the representation of this division of the county of Surrey in Parliament took place on Wednesday, at the Pinnerhall, Guildford. Mr. J. W. Evelyn, the late member, proposed Mr. Henry Drummond, and Mr. G. Best seconded the nomination. Mr. L. Steere proposed Mr. Henry Currie, and Colonel Wood seconded the nomination. Mr. Briscoe was proposed by Colonel Challoner, and seconded by Mr. R. A. Austen.

Mr. Drummond made a humorous speech, the most telling passage of which was the one relating to the Peellites, whom he accused of having coalesced with the Derbyites to turn out the Government.—Those who wanted to turn out the Government did certainly coalesce with a party known in the House of Commons as Peellites—a party that could make very good speeches, but in whom he (Mr. Drummond) placed no confidence; and by this means, no doubt, the motion was carried. He had felt it right to vote for the Government; and at the time he did so he really thought that the vote would have been displeasing to his constituents (A laugh). All he could say was, that he could not help it if it had been. He felt that he was doing what was right. They must also understand that he did not go to Parliament upon the cry of “Palmerston for ever!” for he thought that it was quite possible that in a few months he might be cried down just as much as he was now cried up (Hear, hear, and a cry of “No, no!”). Mr. Drummond proceeded to say that he considered Lord Palmerston a very clever, able man, and that during his public career he had carried a great many important measures that other Ministers had declared themselves incompetent to contend with. As to his foreign policy it was a very long story, and he should certainly not go into it; but they would remember that some years ago another foul conspiracy was entered into to drive him from office upon his policy in Greece. Upon that occasion, however, he made out to the satisfaction of every one that he was in the right, and that what he had done was necessary for the protection of British commerce, and to sustain the honour of the country; and he (Mr. Drummond) believed that it was the only policy that was calculated to keep foreign despots in awe (Cheers). What did they go to war for upon the last occasion? Why, because the wretched Peellites did not dare to tell the Emperor of Russia that they would not allow him to attack and seize upon Turkey. If he had seen that this country was determined upon the point he would not have persevered; but those Peellites did not dare to speak out, and so they “drifted into war,” and war was declared without their knowing what forces would be required, or having any information as to the best way to support the honour of the country; and when Mr. Roebuck moved for a committee upon the subject they dreaded the consequences of an inquiry, and took to their heels (“Hear, hear,” and a laugh). They left the country without any Prime Minister, without any Foreign Secretary; in fact, without any one to carry on the Queen's Government; and in this state of things Lord Palmerston accepted office, and had carried on the war with vigour and energy, and had at last obtained a better peace than any of his enemies ever dreamt of obtaining (Hear, hear). For these reasons he was willing to support Lord Palmerston; but it must be quite understood that he would not undertake to support him in every measure that he might propose.

Mr. Currie and Mr. Briscoe both declared themselves in favour of an extension of the franchise. Mr. Currie declared that he would vote against the admission of the Jews to Parliament. Mr. Briscoe, in answer to a question put by one of the electors, said he should vote for the admission of the Jews to Parliament. He said that he felt himself justified by the precepts of the Bible in taking that course, and that in doing so he was performing a Christian duty (Cheers).

A show of hands was then taken, which was declared to be in favour of Mr. Briscoe and Mr. Drummond. A poll was demanded on behalf of Mr. Currie, which was fixed to take place on Saturday.

SUFFOLK (EAST).

The nomination of two Knights of the Shire to represent this division of the county took place on Wednesday, at Ipswich, upon hustings erected on the Corn-hill. There was no opposition to the late members, Lord Henniker and Sir F. Kelly. The High Sheriff having declared those two candidates duly elected, they both addressed the electors at some length. Sir F. Kelly, after attacking the Government for the course it had taken with regard to China, and for its financial measures, made the following remarks in favour of Parliamentary Reform:—

He was one who had always thought there should be no “finality” in what was called the reform in Parliament (Cheers). There were now some millions of adult persons in this country who did not possess the elective franchise (Cheers); and among them were hundreds of thousands of persons of independent incomes—persons possessed of competence, of intellect, and education, which would do honour to any society (Hear, hear). He would at once confer the franchise on persons of property, of intellect, and education (Cheers). He would support any statesman in the House of Commons who would introduce a measure that would give the franchise to such persons as he had spoken of. He would, sooner or later, bring forward a measure in the House of Commons under which every man in the three kingdoms should be put in possession of the elective franchise who possessed either property enough, or intellect or education enough, to exercise that elective franchise with independence and intelligence (Applause). Then would be the time to extend the franchise downwards. But let them not suppose that he would oppose the extension of the franchise still further among the householders in this county. He said he would not first begin with the householders, as he considered that a most fallacious test. He much questioned whether his noble friend Lord Henniker would possess the franchise

had he not large property in the county, because his Lordship, when in London, might live in lodgings, or in a furnished house, or in chambers. They might have a Newton or a Shakespeare unpossessed of the elective franchise because he might not happen to live in a £10 house within any borough (Cheers). He would, therefore, confer the franchise first upon those persons he had mentioned; then he would at once secure the franchise to those persons who unquestionably were fit to exercise it.

MIDDLESEX.

The nomination of candidates for the representation of the metropolitan county took place on Thursday upon hustings erected in the market-place at Brentford. Notwithstanding a heavy rain, which fell during nearly the whole of the proceedings, there was a tolerably large number of electors before the hustings. On the hustings were the three candidates (Lord R. Grosvenor, Viscount Chelsea, and Mr. R. Hanbury), Lord Ranelagh, Mr. Sheriff Mechi and Mr. Sheriff Keats, Mr. Under-Sheriff Crossley, Mr. Under-Sheriff Anderton, Alderman Wire, Alderman Rose, Mr. Samuel Morley, Baron Rothschild, Sir W. Stirling, &c.

Sir Walter Stirling proposed Lord Robert Grosvenor, and Mr. James Montgomery seconded the nomination.

Mr. H. Pownall proposed Viscount Chelsea, and Mr. R. N. Fowler, banker, seconded the nomination.

Mr. J. G. Hoare proposed, and Mr. S. Morley seconded, Mr. R. Hanbury, as a determined advocate of progress, and as an independent supporter of the great man who was at present at the head of the Government.

The show of hands was in favour of Lord Robert Grosvenor and Mr. Hanbury. A poll was demanded on behalf of Viscount Chelsea.

BOSTON.

In our latest edition last week we gave a brief report of the proceedings at Boston on the 27th ult., when Herbert Ingram, Esq., and W. H. Adams, Esq., were declared duly elected to sit in Parliament as the representatives for the borough of Boston. The declaration having been made,—

Mr. Herbert Ingram spoke as follows:—Gentlemen, electors of the borough of Boston, I have the honour of standing here upon the right hand of my esteemed friend, the Mayor and worthy chief magistrate of this town, a privilege that is granted me because I had also the high privilege of being your representative in the last Parliament. We have been sent back to our respective constituencies upon a question involving the honour and independence of the British flag. It is now for you, gentlemen, to answer the appeal that is made to you, and to say whether that flag is or is not to be protected under all circumstances and all difficulties (Cheers). Recollect, gentlemen, that our ships float triumphantly in every water, and how important it is that we should maintain that position, by jealously guarding the honour and independence of the British flag (Renewed cheers). The questions to be solved at this election are whether our naval and military authorities are to be supported abroad, and whether our representatives and fellow-subjects in foreign countries, when placed in a position of great difficulty and requiring the adoption of the most energetic measures, are to have that protection which they require. Gentlemen, I understand that some little discontent has arisen in consequence of the retirement of one of the gentlemen who had sought the honour of representing you (Cries of “No, no!”). With that affair I have had nothing whatever to do. No man can say that I have ever sought for or asked more than one vote. You had this matter entirely in your hands, and it is not my fault that you have not two representatives concurring in the same political opinions (Hear, hear). After all, I almost regret that the threatened opposition has not been persevered in, inasmuch as I should have had the satisfaction of being returned as your representative by at least three-fourths of the electors of Boston (Cheers). You have now, gentlemen, assembled in the Market-place, and at mid-day again elected me as your representative in the British House of Commons. That honour is considerably enhanced by the fact that it must have emanated from the conviction that I have discharged my duties in the late Parliament to the satisfaction of my constituents. The office to which you have elected me I feel to be one of great responsibility. Gentlemen, I am not going back to Parliament as the blind supporter of Lord Palmerston or any other man. We cannot, however, but feel some gratitude to that noble Lord when we remember that he has brought us out of great difficulties, and has restored the country to a position of peace. Having done so much, it would be unbecoming in us now to turn round upon the noble Lord, and to say, “We made use of you when we really wanted your services; but now that we have no further use for you you may go about your business” (Hear, gentlemen). I stand here as the advocate of the great principle of progress of which I know you are all supporters. Recollect there is no standing still in politics. If you do not advance you must go back. When you see me proposed by my old friend (Mr. Tuxford) you may be sure that I belong entirely to that party. It is that party which has brought you through many great difficulties, and which has been labouring in your cause during the last fifty years (Cheers). There are a great many more measures of reform which you would not, perhaps, be inclined to listen to at the present moment were I to take the liberty of referring to them all. There are many things to be done yet before we can say much more than that we have merely commenced the work of social reform. Now, there is the most interesting and helpless class of our fellow-creatures—I mean the ladies—and I ask you, as their natural protectors, whether they are placed in the position they ought really to occupy, and whether they should not possess greater legal rights? No industrious married woman under the present law can possess a sixpence of property in her own right. There are many other cases I could mention to show that the poor woman may be made the victim of the basest conspiracy, without any protection or redress from the laws. By the present laws she is entirely unprotected (Loud cheers). In my canvass through the town I noticed the sweet little girl, the pride and comfort of the family: such a child may, by the basest and falsest representations, be taken away and seduced and deserted, and there is literally no redress. Now, I think you will agree with me that such a state of things ought not to be allowed (Cheers). Nothing can better mark the progress of civilisation than when men are found exerting themselves to guard the weaker sex from injustice or ill usage (Hear, hear). Now, gentlemen, I have had something said to me about a reform of our direct taxation. Well, I am willing to leave the matter at issue upon that point to your own decision. With respect to the income-tax, about which, perhaps, more hubbub has been made than about any other tax, I think you ought not to begin below £150 per annum as the standard of taxation. If you do you levy on a class not able to bear it, who are already paying, in Customs dues and other taxes, more than their share. But, gentlemen, it is of no use deceiving yourselves;—you have no chance of getting rid of the Property and Income Tax at present. With respect to taxation you are perhaps more likely to be deceived than upon any other subject. It is the easiest thing in the world to get popularity by talking against all taxes, but I am sure you will not be deceived by claptrap of that sort. (It is essential to our security and our credit that taxes should be raised, but they ought not to be raised by imposts which injure trade and manufactures, and lessen the demand for labour on the backs of those who can best bear it, and who will feel the least; and let the trade and employment of the people be free (Cheers). Well, gentlemen, I ask you of which of you would not like to be subject to this tax upon incomes of £150 and upward? (Laughter, and loud cheers.) Whatever measures may be brought forward in the way of reform, care should be taken that the interests of the great mass of the people are consulted. (Laughter.) The moneyed classes can very well afford to take care of themselves (Laughter). The Tories, for the first time in their history, talk now of reduced expenditure, because they have felt the weight of the Property and Income tax. I shall not detain you, gentlemen, any longer. I thank you most heartily for the high honour which you have a second time conferred upon me. I cannot find language strong enough to express my feelings for the very generous support I have received from the constituency of Boston. Gentlemen, my actions will be a better index of the extent of my gratitude towards you than my words. In conclusion, gentlemen, I have only to say, that, conscious of the responsibility you have conferred on me, I shall zealously discharge my duty in the British House of Commons, and you may rely that nothing shall ever tempt me to give a vote contrary to your interests (Immense cheering).

Mr. Adams then addressed the electors, thanking them for the honour they had conferred upon him, by electing him as the second member for Boston.

Mr. Burke lastly addressed the meeting at some length, in the course of which he referred to his opinions upon the leading topics of the day, and expressed his deep regret at the causes which prevented his reception as the Liberal member for Boston.

Mr. Ingram again came forward, and said: Gentlemen, it is my pleasing duty to propose a vote of thanks to our worthy chief magistrate, the Mayor, who, as you are aware, has conducted this election with great care and regularity. It is an extraordinary fact, and one worthy of observation, that this is the first time, for a period, I believe, of 150 years, that there has been no opposition at a Boston election. With your permission I propose, then, a vote of thanks to the Mayor.

Mr. Adams seconded the proposition, which was carried with acclamation.

The Mayor having returned thanks, the proceedings terminated.

SOUTH LINCOLNSHIRE.—The nomination took place, at Sleaford, on Wednesday last. The candidates were Sir J. Trollope, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. G. H. Packe. The show of hands was in favour of Mr. Packe and Mr. Wilson. A poll was demanded on behalf of Sir J. Trollope. The polling takes place this day (Saturday).

In the elections at Madrid the Progressista candidates, MM. Olazaga, Asensio, Patricio de la Escosura, General Prim, and Marquis de Irujo, had been defeated by large majorities.

The French Government has received intelligence of the intention manifested by the King of Siam to dispatch an Ambassador Extraordinary to England and France.

SKETCHES IN THE PERSIAN GULF.



THE HON. MR. MURRAY AND HIS SUITE.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.



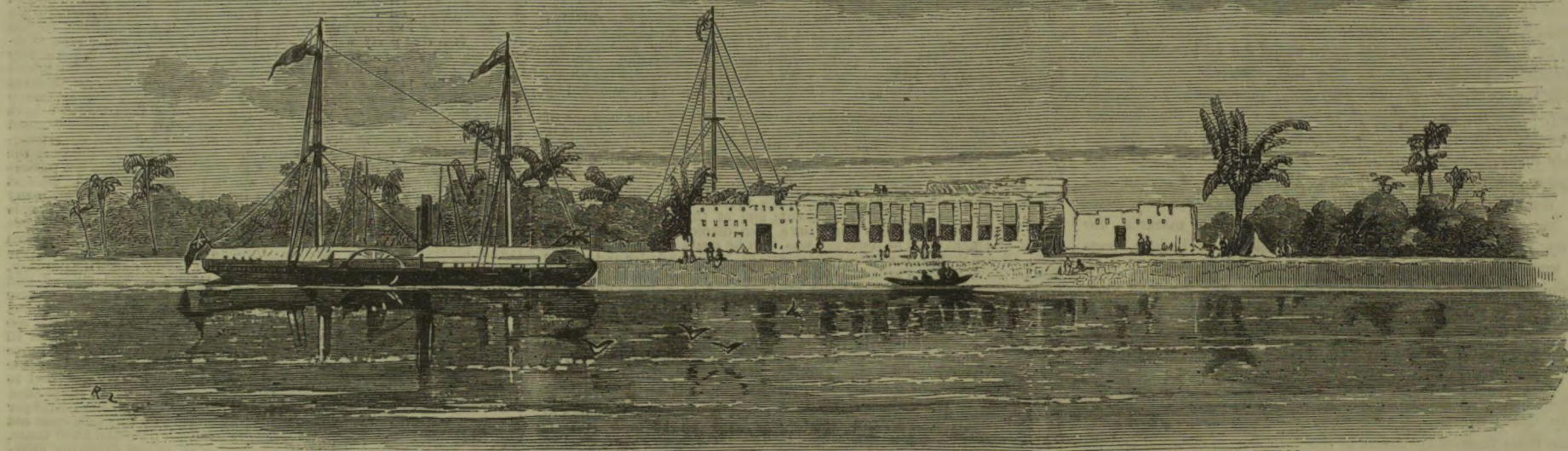
MAJOR TAYLOR, CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY. CAPT. SELBY. THE DOCTOR. THE MURZA, MR. MURRAY'S PERSIAN SECRETARY. PERSIAN MISSION OFFICIALS.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

By intelligence which has just been received by the steamer *America*, which arrived at Trieste on the 29th ult., we hear that a great victory over the Persians was gained by General Outram, at Khooshab, on the 8th of February. We give the details in another page.

By the courtesy of Major H. Ban, Paymaster of the Field Force in the Persian Gulf, we are enabled to present to our readers the five accompanying characteristic Groups of official personages and officers of the expedition and inhabitants of Bushire, photographed by Major

Ban. Beneath each illustration are inscribed the names of the respective parties.

To another officer belonging to the expeditionary force we are indebted for the two Views of Margill and Karrah, two im-



MARGILL, THE RESIDENCE OF THE BRITISH CONSUL, NEAR BUSSORAH.

portant localities in the late intelligence from the seat of war with Persia.

Margill, the residence of the British Consul, is three miles above Bussorah. In front of the residence lies the Honourable East India Company's armed steamer *Comet*, Captain Selby commanding. This

small vessel, styled by the wild Arabs "the Swift Firefly," is literally armed to the teeth with offensive and defensive weapons, and is held in great terror by the predatory tribes of the coast.

The Island of Karrah, engraved upon the opposite page, is situated thirty miles W.N.W. of Bushire, and nineteen miles from the

nearest point of the Persian coast. It surrendered on the 4th of December, with its dependency of Kergo, to a naval and military force, when, before the assembled inhabitants, a proclamation was read by Captain Disbrowe, Assistant Resident in the Persian Gulf, declaring Karrah to be a free port, and prohibiting slavery



PERSIAN SECRETARY AND RETINUE OF THE RESIDENT.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.



PERSIAN AND ARAB INHABITANTS OF BUSHIRE.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

SKETCHES IN THE PERSIAN GULF.



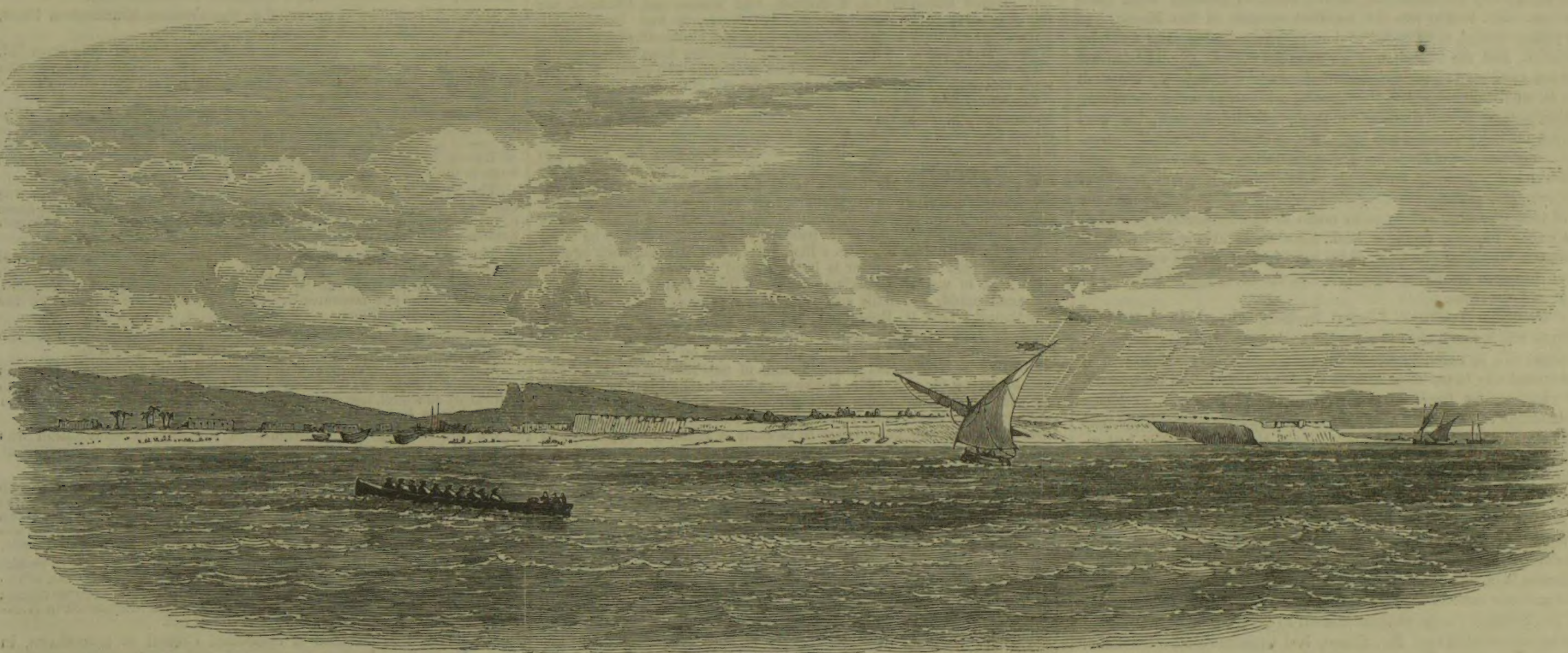
PERSIAN DIPLOMATIST.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.



COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE SHAH'S ARMY ON THE SOUTHERN COAST OF PERSIA.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.



THE PERSIAN GOVERNOR OF BUSHIRE, "LORD OF THE SEAS." FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.



THE ISLAND OF KARRAK, IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

The British colours were then hoisted under a salute of twenty-one guns. The accompanying View is from a Sketch by Mr. A. Harrison, Master, Indian Navy.

"Karrak, or Khararak (the Icarus of Arrian), has an area of twelve or thirteen square miles, with a population of about 300 or 400. It affords a safe anchorage at all seasons, particularly during the severe gales which blow from the N.W., and are the prevailing winds in this sea. The greater part of the island is so rocky that little use can be made of it; but the east side, being somewhat lower than the other parts, is capable of being cultivated. It has abundance of water. The inhabitants gain a livelihood by gardening and fishing, and manufacture a small quantity of common cloth for their own consumption. The island of Kergo, lying about a mile and quarter or two miles north of Karrak, contains about two square miles, and is of a light sandy soil. It has also plenty of water, but not of so good a quality as that of Karrak, and, although not inhabited at present, it is capable of being cultivated, and will produce both wheat and barley during the rainy season.

Pearls of a superior colour and description are fished around the coasts of both islands. The Dutch, after having been obliged to abandon their factory at Bussorah, founded an establishment at Karrak in 1748. They were, however, driven from it by the Arabs about 1765. Karrak was subsequently occupied by the Persians, and in 1807, for a short period, by the French. During our recent disagreement with the Shah of Persia, the British Resident, previously stationed at Bushire, removed thither, and the island was taken possession of by an English force in 1839. Its acquisition will give us the complete command of the Persian Gulf, and will be also



COMMODORE ETHERSAY, COMMANDING PERSIAN GULF SQUADRON. CAPT. JONES, RESIDENT AT BUSHIRE. NATIVE ATTENDANTS AND GUARD. COURTYARD OF THE BRITISH RESIDENCY, BUSHIRE.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

serviceable from its affording a secure anchorage for our ships and a station where they may water and refit.

The author of "From Bombay to Bushire," just published, observes "that all firewood and provision must be obtained from the Main, with the exception of such goats and sheep as the small island of Kergo, in close proximity, can afford. The commissariat might be well supplied from the Arabian coast—that portion of it under the Turkish Government, at the entrance of the Bussorah River—where cattle, sheep, and corn are to be had in abundance, and cheaply; and might easily be carried thence by the small steamers of the Indian Navy."

An officer of the Ahmednuggur Brigade has favoured us with the Portraits of three distinguished Persian noblemen, at present prisoners of war at that station.

The first is well known in Ahmednuggur by the sobriquet of "Palmerston." He is a distinguished diplomatist, and the "Elcher" sent down to Bushire by his Majesty the Shah to raise and excite the itinerant tribes on the seaboard and highlands to resist the English invasion. His polished manners, finished address, and courteous bearing, show that he is a man of mark in his own country, and well acquainted with the customs of Europeans and the habits of civilised life.

Next is the Commander-in-Chief of the Shah's Army on the Southern Coast of Persia, and a near relative of his Majesty.

The third personage—surnamed the Duria-Biggur, or "Lord of the Seas"—was the Persian Governor of Bushire and its dependencies, who struck his flag and resigned his marine title.

These three portraits are from ably-executed photographs just received from the Persian Gulf.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE steadily-increasing Liberal majority, the triumph of Lord John Russell in the City, the extirpation of the peacemongers from Parliament, and the savage riot at Kidderminster, are the principal features in the general election thus far. The most obstinate of the China men cannot now refuse to admit that Lord Palmerston, so far from having received a "fall" (as exultingly announced by the "cheap" press), has thrown all his opponents, and returns in triumph to the House at the head of a party which will both urge and enable him to take such a course, not only in foreign negotiation, but in domestic legislation, as befits the Prime Minister of England. The Disraelite taunt that the Cabinet has no policy will henceforth be permitted no justification in facts. Wisely-considered but evident progress must now be the watchword of the Palmerston Cabinet. A factious Opposition is crippled, and Lord Palmerston can now show his sincerity as a Liberal.

The victory in the City must be gratifying to all men who respect independence, no matter their party. A knot of gentlemen who have rendered service in their time, by promoting organisation, conceived themselves entitled to dictate to upwards of 20,000 electors not only that they must choose none but mercantile men, but also the names of the men to be chosen. Lord John Russell, with his habitual courage, opposed himself to such despotism, and the citizens have thrown out the candidate imposed upon them, and placed Lord John second to the Hebrew gentleman whose wealth and influence are all but omnipotent in the City. The excuses which the defeated party have since been offering, through their chief, Mr. Dillon, may be overlooked in consideration of the disappointment they record. They appear to have desired to treat Lord John as an unconvincing tradesman might treat a hesitating customer: "Take it, or leave it, then; but make up your mind at once!" Lord John had no idea of being so bullied, and made up his mind at his own time, and, as it has turned out, very little to the satisfaction of the member-making Warwick of the E.C. district.

Cobden, Bright, Milner Gibson, W. J. Fox, Joshua Walmsley—all extruded at once. Such a sacrifice to the *manes* of a suicide Parliament could hardly have been looked for; and its angry ghost must be not only appeased, but exultant, and take a longer stride, like the shade of Achilles when he heard of the glory of his son. But no truly Liberal politician can derive unmixed pleasure from these elections. Mr. Bright was the manliest speaker in the House, and was young enough to be cured of the prejudices arising from a narrow education, and the adulation of a provincial clique. Mr. Cobden has done too good service to be cashiered for recent blunders. We shall hope to see them back again, the wiser for a lesson as to the real feeling of Englishmen about England—a thing which, somehow, the *novi homines* do not understand so well even as some of the old Conservatives. For the loss of the other three constellations the country must console itself, especially as Messrs. Gibson and Fox have organs of their own, and as the opinions of Sir J. Walmsley upon any subject are not of that exceeding weight as to make it exactly necessary to postpone public business until he shall have made utterance. General Thompson, moreover, worth all three as a courageous and veteran Reformer, has been seated for Bradford, and the exchange is decidedly in favour of Liberalism.

Mr. Frederick Peel and Admiral Berkeley have been defeated—incidents which may occasion some inconvenience to the Government; but a scar will be found for the civilian, and, as the chief business of the Admiral was to say most offensive things in a warlike tone, somebody else may be found to possess that accomplishment. Perhaps his victorious enemy, Sir C. Napier, would kindly undertake the part in the absence of his late castigator. Poor Mr. Pellatt, who had retired, was dragged out to be beaten. He bore it mildly; but Mr. Wilkinson, defeated in Lambeth by a wealthier Liberal, unhesitatingly apprised his late idolators that they were a set whose approbation was not worth having, that they had elected Mr. Roupell because he was a new man and rich, and, however faithfully he might serve them, the next new man, if richer, would beat Mr. Roupell. Mr. Thomas Duncombe is again triumphantly returned for Finsbury; and with him, but *longo intervallo*, Mr. Cox—whom the next gentleman on the poll, Mr. Serjeant Parry, pledges himself to expel for bribery.

An announcement that Mr. Fitzroy had withdrawn all intention of being nominated for the Speakership has been authoritatively contradicted. This would make it appear that the Ministerial party intend to start that gentleman, in opposition to Mr. Walpole. They have, no doubt, strength to carry the election, if they please, and it may be too much to expect a triumphant party, meeting for the first time, to concede to their opponents the appointment of the occupant of so distinguished a post as the Speaker's chair. At the same time, Mr. Walpole possesses every qualification for the office; and, though Mr. Fitzroy is an aristocrat by birth, being son and heir presumptive to Lord Southampton, Mr. Walpole has what we may call a House of Commons pedigree—he is great-grandson of Sir Robert Walpole.

The foreign mails bring little of interest from the European continent, unless the squabbles of the Princes of the Legitimist and Orleans houses may be regarded as worthy of note. The "fusion" cannot be managed, the representatives of Charles X. adhering to their lilies and those of Louis Philippe to their tricolor. The latter is evidently the best bid for the throne of France; but its present occupant is by no means desirous of parting with it, and has no intention of submitting it for competition. M. Alexandre Dumas has come over to see our elections, and has, no doubt, already composed besides his letters to the *Press*, several startling novels founded upon election intrigues. Mr. Disraeli and Mademoiselle de Rothschild are both married, Guido Fawkes has been dead some years, and Magna Charta is not passed annually, like the Mutiny Bill; but we hope that trifling considerations like these will not prevent M. Dumas from giving a charming feuilleton novel of English election life, in which the attachment of the leader of Opposition for the heiress of the Rothschild millions is played off against the patriotism of the framer of the Gunpowder Plot, who consents not to blow up the Parliament, and to unite the lovers, conditionally on the Charter being passed—which it is, by one vote, given by the Baron de Rothschild, on taking his electoral seat in the House of Lords.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL TO THE LATE JOHN BRITTON.—The subscription at the Institute of Architects is making gradual progress towards the amount contemplated, £100; and the committee have determined that their tribute shall take the shape of an incised brass plate in Salisbury Cathedral, the dean and chapter having readily consented to allow it to be set up there. Some of Mr. Britton's friends are anxious to give the memorial a more important character, such as the restoration of the altar screen; and Mr. Tite, F.R.S., Mr. Alderman Cubitt, Mr. Charles Hill, F.S.A., Mr. Alderman Proctor, of Bristol, and others, have signified their desire to subscribe for such a purpose, for which about £300, it is said, would be required. The Institute committee have expressed by a resolution their willingness to allow their incised brass to be combined with this restoration, if it can be effected, and contribute towards it whatever might remain from their subscription, after paying for the plate. As a centre is needed, so that the good desires of the friends of Mr. Britton may be realised, we venture to state that communications on the subject may be addressed to Mr. Nathaniel Gould, 4, Tavistock-square, or Mr. G. Godwin, Brompton.

THE COURT.

The Queen continues in good health, and has taken carriage airings every day this week.

On Monday her Majesty honoured the Haymarket Theatre with her presence. The Prince Consort and the Princess Royal accompanied her Majesty.

On Tuesday the Queen received at dinner the Princess of Hohenlohe Langenburg, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, Viscount Eversley (the late Speaker) and his lady.

On Wednesday her Majesty again had a dinner party, at which the Brouil family attended at the Palace, and had the honour of performing before the Queen and the Prince.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was out with the hounds on Wednesday in the neighbourhood of Windsor. His Royal Highness has already attained great proficiency in "crossing the country."

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent on Sunday.

The Earl and Countess of Clarendon gave a grand dinner on Tuesday evening to his Excellency Ferouk Khan. The following were invited to meet his Excellency—The Earl and Countess Stanhope, the Countess of Caledon, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Cranworth, Lord and Lady Cremorne, Captain Lynch, and Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Hammond. After dinner her Ladyship received a select circle of visitors.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston arrived in town on Wednesday from Torquay.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE second day at Northampton was full of incident. Three sons of Womersley, whose star seems rising, finished first, second, and third in the Cup. Emydice, a 76-guinea purchase of Mr. R. Sutton at the Royal sale, won the Althorp Park Stakes, in which the 9 lb. difference told on Happy Land, one of the slow and sure Jericho sort; and Gemma di Vergy beat St. Giles, who had had quite enough of it in the long race the day before, cleverly, over a mile. The injury to Alfred Day's toe will, we hear, prevent him from riding for some time, and thus throw many Danebury mounts into Sam Rogers's or George Mann's hands. Quinton's exposure has caused not a little talk. He had recently joined hurling and steeplechasing to flat riding. In the latter he has had great support, as he won 31 out of 212 mounts last season; and many of the ring always made a special point of backing him, without even looking at the horse. Alas for misplaced confidence! Lord Spencer's yearlings only averaged 75 guineas, as the Newcourt blood is small and unfashionable, and buyers do not care to take risk on themselves so early in the year. Old Melbourne has quitted Cawston for Yorkshire, and Vulcan and Chabron are the only sires to be seen in the 107 boxes at the Duddinghill Farm. The former is now the property of Mr. H. Strafford, the editor of the "Herd Book," who is converting this fine farm into a sort of "Shorthorn Tattersall's," and the first great sale will come off in the week before the Derby.

Cannobie, the winner of the Metropolitan last year, has taken Melbourne's place at Cawston, where there are an unusual number of mares this season. Fisherman, it is said, will not improbably pass into Lord Londesborough's hands for 3000 guineas; but Pandango ought to keep him safe for the Ascot Cup. There was little doing at Croxton Park, and "Mr. Clarke" only rode twice. Hunting Horn, the expensive brother to St. Hubert, was last from end to end in his maiden race; the once much-vaunted Sir Colin being a bad second to Glede Hawk. Fazzoletto is in training; Beechnut is said to be blind of an eye; Saunterer has been a little off, but is in good work again; Vedette (whose noble owner is better again) has been tried to give a great deal of weight to Skirmisher; and Blink Bonny is going well, and rests under the daily and nightly surveillance of a bloodhound. It is thought that H. Robertson will ride her. The next week is a blank as regards racing, and there will merely be steeplechases at Newcastle-on-Tyne and Knighton (Radnorshire) on Wednesday.

Hunting is nearly told out, and talks of new arrangements for the 1857-58 season are rife. Mr. Drake goes back to the Bicester country, and will, we conclude, claim the Cottesmore hounds, according to his contract. The Southwold Hunt has a £1400 subscription certain for three years, and new kennels are to be built at Tedford. Captains Fox and Dallas are to manage; and Jack Morgan and his brother Tom, at present the first and second whips to Lord Henry Bentinck, are to be the new huntsman and whip. Jack Goddard wound up with the Shropshire last Friday; and is, we believe, like Will Long, in want of a huntsman's place. Will Maiden (Joe Maiden's eldest son), who has been a whip for ten years under his father, Stephen Goodall, &c., are also looking out for a huntsman and first whip's berth. It has been determined to go on with Mr. Davis's testimonial, which has been headed by the Earl of Bessborough, and a fair sum has been at present collected from the sportsmen of two generations. Messrs. Fores, of Piccadilly, keep the list. "The Cheshire difficulty" becomes more complicated by the mode in which the master treats the M.F.H. committee, whose rejoinder is of a most crushing character, both on the points of his being warned off the best part of the country, and having had full notice to forward to them the necessary documents on which to base their decision. The list of those who have warned him off includes the Marquis of Westminster, Lord Crewe, Lord Delamere, Mr. Egerton, Mr. Tomkinson, and others who own the very best covers in the county. It seems, from an incidental remark in the judgment, that the season is considered to have been a good one everywhere.

Mr. Talley's hounds had a tremendous run from Keythorpe on the 26th of March, eleven miles in fifty-five minutes, and over-running their fox, who lay down dead beat at last. On Friday Lord Stamford's had a capital 1h. 20m. run from Sixhills, changing foxes, and finally flogging off at Grimston Gorse on account of a vixen being in cover. Mr. Gilmour is once more in the saddle, and went in the front rank in both of these runs. On Monday afternoon these hounds had another good thing from Lord Aylesford's covert, and killed below Nickling. There are flying rumours that Sir G. Wombwell and the Hon. Mr. Craven will take the Cottesmore country next season; and Mr. Talley, who has done such wonders with his scratch pack, has bought, it is said, ten couples of the present hounds.

The Oxford and Cambridge boat race takes place this day, about eleven, from Putney to Mortlake. The former crew average 11 st. 2½ lb., and the latter 11 st. 7 lb. The Prince of Wales Yacht Club have their opening trip from Folly House on Thursday, at half-past three; and the Marylebone Cricket Club pitch the first wickets of the season at Cambridge on May 21.

EPSOM RACES.—THURSDAY.

Inkerman Plate.—Flacrow, 1. New Brighton, 2.
Balaclava Stakes.—Spinnet, 1. Woodmire, 2.
City and Suburban Handicap.—Adamas, 1. Wardermarske, 2.
Two-year-old Stakes.—Polly Peachum, 1.
Metropolitan Stakes.—Poodle, 1. Adamas, 2.
Railway Plate.—Squire Watt, 1. Nightshade, 2.
Paddock Stakes.—Polestar, 1.

AMERICAN LITERATURE.—Mr. E. G. Holland, of Boston, U.S., delivered a lecture on Monday evening, at the Literary Institution, Upper Belgrave-place, Pimlico, on "The Romance Writers of the New World"—it being the first of a new course of lectures for the Spring and Summer. He was listened to with great attention and interest throughout, and was warmly applauded. At the conclusion Mr. Holland was publicly invited by the president of the institution to repeat his lecture.

A SMUGGLING SAINT.—A quantity of tobacco has just been seized not far from Gourmagnies (Nord) under the following circumstances:—The Custom-house officers had received intelligence of a band of smugglers having introduced goods over the frontier, and had traced the property as far as the part of the above-named village where the chapel of St. Antoine is erected. Search was made everywhere in the neighbourhood, but without result. The chapel itself had been entered and examined two or three times, but likewise without anything being found. The officers were about to renounce the search in despair, when one of them perceived that the statue of the saint was not placed evenly on its base. That circumstance led to a closer examination, and it was then found that the statue could be displaced at pleasure; and that underneath was a large cavity, in which 200 lb. weight of tobacco was found. When this hiding-place was made is not known.—*French Paper.*

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Lord Cowley, her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, is to be immediately raised to an Earldom by the style and title of Earl Cowley, in consideration of his eminent public services.

The Grand Duke Constantine, on the 23rd ult., visited several public establishments at Genoa, including the arsenal and dockyard, and honoured the Teatro Apollo in the evening with his presence.

The heirs of Prince Eugene Beauharnais are about to institute legal proceedings against the publishers of the memoirs of Marshal Marmont (Duke of Ragusa).

We are glad to state that the Hon. Mr. Stuart Wortley has recovered so far from his late severe indisposition as to render it probable that he will be able to resume his duties in a fortnight or three weeks.

The Emperor of Austria, says the *Epoca* of Madrid, has conferred the insignia of the first class of the Order of the Iron Crown on M. de la Torre Aillon, late Minister of Spain at his Court.

The Archduke Maximilian left Trieste on the morning of the 22nd ult. for Venice. The Mole was crowded with spectators, who cheered him loudly. Six of the Lloyd's steamers served as an escort of honour.

His Excellency Mr. Buchanan, the British Minister at the Court of Copenhagen, has arrived in town on temporary leave of absence.

The ex-King of Bavaria, Louis, father of the reigning Sovereign, left Munich on the 27th ult. for Italy.

The Infant Don Enrique of Spain, who had manifested intentions of placing himself at the head of the Liberal party in his native country, has been invited by the Queen of Spain to travel for his health.

The Princess Stephanie of Baden is on her way to Paris, where she intends making a lengthened stay.

The Prince of Prussia escaped from imminent danger to his life, on the 10th ult., at Remagen. The horses of his phaeton ran away, turned down a slope close to the Rhine, at full speed, and dashed the vehicle to pieces against a wall. The Prince and his Aide-de-Camp succeeded, however, in springing safely to the ground before the shock took place.

It is pretty confidently said that the present session of the French Corps Legislatif will terminate on May 16, and that the general elections will take place about the middle of June.

A splendid banquet was given by the Scots Fusilier Guards at the London Tavern last Saturday evening. Covers were laid for forty.

Prince Bibesco, who has been for some time in France, has left Paris for Bucharest, in order to be present at the sittings of the Divans.

The fête of the Duchess de Brabant, usually celebrated on the 25th March, has been postponed to the 15th August, in consequence of her Royal Highness being in mourning.

Mr. Thomas G. Baring has resigned his appointment of Private Secretary to Sir Charles Wood, First Lord of the Admiralty.

General Todleben is expected at the Russian Embassy in Paris, to await the arrival of the Grand Duke Constantine.

The Sultan, who has already made a present to Napoleon III. of the Church of the Nativity at Jerusalem, has, in order to render the gift complete, also given him the old palace of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, which is annexed to St. Peter's Prison.

Prince William of Prussia arrived at Nice last Saturday. The General commanding the division, accompanied by a brilliant staff, went to receive his Royal Highness at the Pont du Var. The Empress Dowager of Russia, his aunt, and the Grand Duke Constantine, his cousin, also went to meet the Prince.

The Session of the States of the Grand Duchy of Nassau was opened at Wiesbaden on the 26th ult. In an address delivered in the name of the Grand Duke by the Minister of State, the marriage of the Princess Sophia with the Prince Oscar of Sweden was announced.

The *Messenger des Théâtres* states that orders have been sent by the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Paris to Count Persigny, the French Ambassador in London, and to the French consular agents in England, to adopt immediate measures necessary to protect the interests of the French dramatic authors.

Official accounts have been received of the departure of the Sardinian Ambassador, the Marquis de Cantano, from Vienna.

M. de Rochow, member of the Prussian First Chamber, who was condemned to five years' fortress imprisonment, for shooting M. de Hinkeldy in a duel, and who had undergone nine months of his sentence at Magdeburg, has received the King's pardon for the remainder.

On the hustings at Guildhall on the day of nomination was Monsieur Alexandre Dumas, accompanied by M. Delille, of the City of London School, and other foreigners.

A brilliant *soirée* was given on the night of the 27th ult. at the hotel of Mehemed Djemil Bey, the Ottoman Ambassador. The principal fashionables of Parisian society were present, as also a number of persons distinguished in politics, literature, and the arts. The whole of the diplomatic body, including the Papal Nuncio, were also among the guests.

Messrs. Greene and Co., the oldest established American banking firm of Paris, have suspended payment, to the consternation of the United States' colony in that city. The cause of this failure is attributed to imprudent advances made on French merchandise dispatched to Nicaragua and other Central or South American States.

Mr. Donald McLachlan is appointed Consul at Sourabaya, in Java; Mr. William Lawless, Consul at Martinique; Mr. James Crauford, Consul at Guadeloupe; Mr. G. F. Crosthwaite, Consul at Cologne.

Plenipotentiaries from Austria, Prussia, and Bavaria will take part in the negotiations about to commence at Paris for a postal convention with Germany.

A great many political arrests have been made at Lyons of persons alleged to be members of a secret society, formed for the purpose of promoting the candidature of the exile Raspail at the general election.

It is said that Miss Nightingale is about to inspect in turn all the large hospitals.

M. H. Vieuxtemps, the well-known Belgian violinist, has received from the King of Sardinia the Cross of St. Maurice and Lazarus.

The opening of the Exhibition of Fine Arts in Brussels has been fixed for the 1st September next. This late date has been chosen in order to prove agreeable to those artists who may take part in the exhibition in Paris, closing on the 15th August.

It is said that the *Colombo*, which leaves England for the East to-day, will take out between £600,000 and £700,000.

The new Prussian Consulate established in Servia has been inaugurated at Belgrade with great solemnity; and the new functionary, the Chevalier de Meroni, was installed with all the honours due to the Prussian flag.

It is officially announced that there is no intention to disturb, for the present, the ruins of the ancient church at Dover Castle.

The subscription-list for the new Commercial and Industrial Society, at Antwerp, has closed. The proposed capital was limited to 1,500,000 francs, divided into 3000 shares. The offers made amount to 283,935,500 francs—so that the proportion to be distributed will be in the ratio of 1 to 189 shares demanded.

On Monday next the new Tea-duty will take effect by the act of last Session for the then current year. The duty imposed is 1s. 5d. in the pound.

A New York paper says:—"Miss Duncan, accompanied by a friend from Cincinnati, met her divorced husband in Louisville, Ky., on the 20th ult., and, after forcing him to retract alleged slanders relative to her character, cow-hided him publicly."

A man in Schenectady advertises a clock for sale which "keeps time like a tax-gatherer."

From excessive wet, the sugar crop in the Mauritius is below the estimate.

The rate of discount at Hamburg has risen to six per cent in consequence of the withdrawal of silver from the Bank of Vienna.

Hanover has announced that she will not waive the duties on the navigation of the Elbe, unless they are bought up in the same manner as the Sound-dues.

The sum of £100,000 in bar-gold was taken from the Bank on Monday for the Continent.

Count Cigola, Aide-de-camp to the King of Sardinia, who, it may be remembered, went to Egypt to present Said Pacha with some valuable arms and the Grand Cordon of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, has just returned from Alexandria, bringing with him thirteen fine horses sent by the Viceroy as a present to the King of Piedmont.

The *Official Venice Gazette* announces that Mgr. Matti, Patriarch of Venice, being seriously ill, received the sacrament on the 22nd ult.

Mr. Maurice has removed the Working Men's College from Red Lion-square to a new home at No. 45, Great Ormond-street, Bloomsbury.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THE study of English history and of British antiquities has suffered a severe loss in the early and unexpected death of John Mitchell Kemble. Mr. Kemble brought to his many labours of love a quick, sagacious mind, and a determination of purpose rarely found united in the same person. Deeply learned and all-accomplished as he was, he did not overlay his learning, but had the enviable skill of setting forth his researches with the graces of a good style. Better still, though he swept with a drag-net great and small, he soon enlarged his meshes, and suffered the small to return anywhere. He knew what to use and how to use it. His was a memory particularly remarkable for its powers of reference. He could direct others with a precision that many have envied. His "Saxons in England" has strengthened the literary reputation of England in distant countries. What his new book would have been—his "Horse Ferales; or, Studies in the Archaeology of Northern Nations"—it is easy to surmise. What the Art-Treasures Exhibition in Manchester has lost by his death cannot be supplied. His many friends regret—

And weep the more because they weep in vain—

that his papers have been left in a state too scattered for any one to turn them to full account. Barely six weeks ago the writer of this brief notice parted with his friend after a day of delightful talk with him over the Meyrick acquisitions to the Manchester Exhibition. On that day Kemble started for Dublin—an important stronghold in the archaeology of the northern nations. He was full of hope, earnest, richly communicative, and certainly most eloquent. On Saturday last he was buried in the Mount Jerome Cemetery at Dublin. Mr. Petrie, of the Round Towers, and all the eminent antiquaries in Dublin, heard the last word which "dust to dust" conveyed. All that ceaseless skill could do to preserve his life, and all that wise attention could display in doing honour to his remains, was done by the intelligence of Dublin, and the unobtrusive but useful activity of the Committee of the Art-Treasures Exhibition.

Dramatic authors and actors are alike asking who is to succeed Mr. Kemble in his office of Examiner of Plays. The office was created more than a century ago, through the severity of Fielding's satire, and the activity and determination of Sir Robert Walpole. The situation is in the gift of the Lord Chamberlain for the time being; and the duty of the licenser is to expunge all profanity, and all political and personal references likely to excite and to mislead. Dramatic authors and actors are not over-fond of the Examiner. He is at times a little tyrant in his own way, and expunges with an unsparing pen. The office of Examiner is one for which Mr. Kemble was in every respect unfitted. He obtained the appointment in this way: at the death of the younger Coleman, the then Lord Chamberlain gave the place to Charles Kemble, the celebrated actor; after a short period, Kemble was suffered to resign in favour of his son. This privilege created an outcry at the time, and the Lord Chamberlain was made to hear some angry and not inapplicable remarks upon the subject. *Saxons* Kemble did the work by deputy, and that deputy (a Mr. Downe) will, it is said, succeed to the appointment. We hope not, while such writers for the stage as Mr. Jerrold, Mr. Planché, Mr. Charles Dance, and Mr. Sheridan Knowles are still alive. The office of Poet-Laureate (also in the gift of the Lord Chamberlain) is held by our best living poet; why should not the office of Examiner of Plays be held by our best living dramatist? No claim—not even that of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton—could be urged in point of merit alone against the writers we have named.

The Society of Antiquaries is about and stirring—even Mr. Roach Smith is not so active as Mr. Akerman. The ancient church at Dover, thanks to the exertions of the Somerset House antiquaries, is to be spared. Lord Pannure is not in a mood at present for demolishing the ruins of the ancient church at Dover. But why—antiquaries ask—have the inhabitants of Dover been so seemingly indifferent on the subject?

Messrs. Christie and Manson have work before them: Alton Towers is to supply a *thirty-one days' sale*. Read what follows. Here, indeed, is a heavy task for the hammer of the auctioneer:—

The Magnificent Contents of Alton Towers.—Messrs. Christie and Manson respectfully give notice, that they have received instructions from the executors and trustees of the late Bertram Arthur, Earl of Shrewsbury, to sell by auction, at the Towers, on Monday, July 6th, and thirty following days, the whole of the magnificent and costly effects in Alton Towers, the princely seat of the late Right Honourable the Earl of Shrewsbury, comprising the celebrated gallery of pictures by old masters, seven hundred in number, many of them of high quality; fine modern Italian sculpture, china, carvings, and works of mediæval art; the very important collection of armour and arms; the service of silver and silver-gilt plate; cellar of wines; the whole of the magnificent ancient Tudor and beautiful modern furniture; and the sculpture and ornaments in the garden. Full details of this most important sale will be duly given.

Here, then, is another opportunity for the Marquis of Hertford to open his princely purse and display his fine taste. What an advertisement would George Robins have made of Alton Towers!

The National Portrait Gallery Commission has made another purchase, and, we learn, a wise one—a portrait of Handel, by Hudson. We suppose the Commissioners are aware that the finest portrait of Handel—also by Hudson—is the full-length at Gopsal, the seat in Leicestershire of Lord Howe. It hangs in the room in which Handel composed the "Messiah." Lord Howe has most liberally lent this picture to the Art-Treasures Exhibition of the United Kingdom.

We notice only to contradict a saying generally attributed to the spirited lessee of Drury-lane Theatre. Mr. E. T. Smith stood last week for Bedford. When Mr. Smith was asked (so the story runs) why he was anxious to be in Parliament, he is said to have replied, "Why not? My predecessor was in Parliament." The saying, of course, refers to Sheridan.

Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson have not lost any of their well-known skill in obtaining high prices for good books and bright bindings. At Mr. Utterston's sale last week Mr. Toovey out-Tooveyed Toovey, and yet the prices were not "absurdly high," the condition of the books, the leather, and the look being perfect in every way.

We have seen this week an exquisite specimen of the Benvenuto Cellini art of the present day. It is a trowel, made by Phillips, of Cockspur-street, for presentation to the Chairman of the Art-Treasures Exhibition. The handle is a model of artistic excellence. The giver is Mr. Young, the contractor for the building—the recipient, Mr. Thomas Fairbairn. It is engraved at page 314.

ADAMS'S ORRERY AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.—Throughout next week (Passion-week), except on Good Friday, Mr. C. H. Adams will deliver his lecture on Astronomy, with transparent moving scenery of the leading phenomena of our planet for which class of illustrations the Haymarket Theatre is specially adapted. Mr. Adams has of late years presented his lecture at the Princess's Theatre, which has this year been secured by Mr. Henry Russell for his popular entertainment during Passion-week.

M. Emile Augin, the dramatic author, was elected a member of the French Academy, on Monday last, by a majority of one. His competitor was M. Victor de Loprade, also a poet, though not generally known. The contest was a warm one between the two, and a ballot took place.

MUSIC.

THE TONIC SOL-FA ASSOCIATION had a great choral meeting at Exeter Hall on Tuesday evening. There was a vast assemblage, and the proceedings were of no ordinary interest. We have more than once directed the attention of our musical readers to this association, and to the peculiar system of vocal instruction for the propagation of which it was established; and, in particular, we refer to an article in this journal of the 26th of November, 1853, containing a full account of the system itself and of its progress up to that time. Since then it has continued to advance steadily, and has now gained a firm footing, not only in the metropolis, but in every part of Great Britain. Schools have been formed in all our principal towns, and the young persons taught in them may be counted by tens of thousands.

We may briefly remind our readers that the system of musical notation employed in these schools was, if not invented, matured by the Rev. Mr. Curwen, of Plaistow, in Essex, a devoted labourer in the vineyard of popular education. It is founded on the once celebrated, but now forgotten, method of Jean Jacques Rousseau; but Rousseau's principle has been developed and applied to practice in a manner of which he himself had no idea. Like Rousseau's notation, Mr. Curwen's indicates, not the absolute pitch of a sound, but its pitch *relatively* to the key, or scale, to which it belongs, so that a melody or piece of music is always noted in the same way, whatever may be the key or pitch in which it is to be sung. For the notes of the scale Rousseau used the Arabic numerals; Mr. Curwen uses the initial letters of the syllables *do, re, mi, fa, &c.*, employed in sol-fa-ing. And these syllables, together with a few arbitrary marks to represent accidental flats and sharps, the relative lengths of their notes, and their rhythmical division into bars, constitute the whole of Mr. Curwen's musical characters. They do not require paper ruled or prepared in any way; they can be written as you would write a letter; and are so simple that even a child can learn them in a few lessons. This method, it is proper to add, is not intended to supersede the established system of musical notation, and its uses are confined to vocal music of a comparatively simple kind—an explanation necessary to dispel prepossessions which might otherwise be entertained against it.

At Exeter Hall, on Tuesday evening, there was a vocal choir, formed by the pupils of the various metropolitan schools, and numbering 800 voices. The choir was taken by Mr. Hickson—a gentleman well known by his works on popular education, and, under his direction, a quantity of very fine choral music was admirably sung, without the aid of any instrumental accompaniment whatever. The selection included choruses, glees, part-songs, and hymns, by Mendelssohn, Stevens, Webbe, Spofforth, and other classical composers; many of them not a little complicated and difficult; yet they were executed by that host of voices with a precision, smoothness, expression, and beautiful effect which called forth acclamations of pleasure from the immense auditory. In the course of the evening Mr. Curwen delivered a brief lecture, explaining, in a general way, but very lucidly, the principles of his method, and the manner of teaching used in the schools. His address—which he pleasantly illustrated by requesting the audience to put themselves in the place of pupils and practise with him some of his lessons—was received with the utmost cordiality; and he concluded amid the reiterated cheers of the meeting.

SACRED CONCERTS IN LINCOLNSHIRE.—During the last week Rossini's "Stabat Mater," the gems from Costa's "Eli," and a miscellaneous selection, have been presented in Boston, Lincoln, Louth, Spalding, and Spilsby, to numerous audiences. The artistes were M^{me}. Rudersdorf, M^{me}. Amadei, Messrs. C. Braham, A. Irving, Sig. Handegger, and Mr. L. Thirle. Music of so high a class is a perfect novelty in this county, and it was gratifying to state that it was fully appreciated. The singing was perfect, and the accompaniment by Sig. Handegger and Mr. Thirle (piano and harmonium) worthy of the vocalists. At Boston, where the performances were, on Friday, patronised by H. Ingram, Esq., and W. H. Adams, Esq., the newly-elected members, the music went brilliantly. The "Stabat Mater" collected an audience of nearly 1400. On Thursday, at Louth, owing to a serious relaxation of the throat, M^{me}. Amadei sought the indulgence of the audience, and a young vocalist of much promise, Miss F. Mai (who has been a pupil of Mr. F. Mori), took her place nearly at the end of the programme, and sang Wallace's ballad, "The Star of Love," in a style which secured for her an enthusiastic encore. She has a fine voice, and exhibited considerable taste. Throughout the tour a lovely vocal *tour de force*, "Guarda o Caro," composed for, and sung by, M^{me}. Rudersdorf (by Sig. Handegger), has been a certain encore. The extension of musical taste in Lincolnshire is mainly attributable to the establishment of popular concerts at Boston, where the principle of high-class talent and low-class prices has been carried out with great success.

THE CONCERT OF THE MUSICAL UNION, on Tuesday evening, derived a special interest from a new trio for the pianoforte, violin, and violoncello, by M. Silas. It was most admirably executed by Messrs. Pauer, Ernst, and Piatti; and its originality and beauty delighted a highly-critical audience. Another interesting performance was Mozart's tenth Quartet in D—a charming work, which has been too seldom heard. Some doubts were even entertained at one time as to its genuineness; but they have long since been set at rest, and, indeed, every one who has ears to hear must feel that this quartet, from beginning to end, breathes the very spirit of Mozart.

THE NEW PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY gave their first concert this season at the Hanover-square Rooms on Wednesday evening. It was a good concert. Beethoven's "Sinfonia Eroica" was magnificently played, under the direction of Dr. Wylde; and Mendelssohn's fine Pianoforte Concerto in G minor was admirably performed by the excellent young pianist, Mr. Barnett. The only novel feature was a "Serenade" for wind instruments, by Mozart: a piece long since forgotten, and now accidentally discovered by some German amateur. It is thus somewhat of a musical curiosity, but is little more; because, although it bears the impress of Mozart, it is a weak, and evidently a juvenile composition, which he himself seems to have thought unworthy of preservation. The room, though not crowded, was well filled.

MONDAY EVENING CONCERTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—On Monday evening next, the 6th inst., the Lord Mayor will pay a state visit to these popular Concerts at St. Martin's Hall. His Lordship will be accompanied by the Lady Mayoress, the Sheriffs and Under-Sheriffs, and several noblemen and other distinguished personages. On this occasion a miscellaneous performance of sacred music will be given, supported by Miss Birch, Miss Augusta Manning, Madame Bassano, Miss Clara Mackenzie, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Seymour, Mr. Wallworth, and the London Vocal Union.

THE THEATRES, &c.

HER MAJESTY'S.—The close of the elections will be followed by the opening of Her Majesty's Theatre, on Tuesday, the 11th April. The inaugural performance will be Donizetti's opera of "La Favorita," in which Spezia and Guiglini have taken by storm the connoisseurs of the Imperial Court of Austria during its recent sojourn at Milan. M^{lle}. Pocchini will also make her debut on the opening night, as an aspirant for Terpsichorean fame, and, with a courage which is said to be fully justified by her beauty and accomplishments, she has selected for her first appearance the interesting character of *La Esmeralda*.

It is announced that the subscription lists are so full that, in order to afford the general public an opportunity of witnessing the entertainment with which the season will commence, it has been found necessary to repeat the same programme for the second night, which will be an open Thursday. The metropolis will thus provide for grave and gay. Harmony in the Temple of Music will temper the discords that are apt to arise in the Hall of the Legislature; and in the fashionable reunion of Her Majesty's Theatre all parties will find a neutral ground where the difference of political opinion may be for a time forgotten. Tories and Radicals, Peace-men and War-men, will yield to the magic influence of song and dance, which, if we may judge by the ample preparations which have been made for the campaign, seem likely to exert a sway more potent and irresistible than has existed for years.

The new tenor, Antonio Guiglini, whose advent in England is so eagerly expected, has hitherto contented himself with monopolising the plaudits of Italian audiences; and his appearance in "La Favorita" will afford to untravelled Englishmen their first opportunity of listening to the voice which has charmed every ear in Italy. Guiglini was not originally destined for the stage. His earliest public performances were in the choir of the metropolitan church of Fermo, where—first as a treble, and afterwards as a tenor—he attracted the attention of connoisseurs by his perfect vocalisation and expression no less than

by the purity and sweetness of his voice. The constant practice of the highest class of music gave to the young tenor the elevation of style which is essential to the highest dramatic success, and yet is seldom acquired by a purely theatrical training. For some time Guiglini resisted all the offers which were made to tempt him to the stage, and the direction of his talents to opera was at last given by a happy accident. A member of the orchestra at the theatre of Fermo fell ill at the most critical period of the season, and Guiglini undertook to supply his place at a moment's notice. Scarcely was he established within the walls of the theatre when fate provided another occasion for the display of his peculiar powers. The tenor was unable to appear, and the manager was so urgent on Guiglini to come to his aid that the hesitation of the young artist was at length overcome, and, without any previous preparation, he assumed the tenor part in "I Due Foscari," and acquitted himself with so much success that from that evening he was recognised as the principal tenor of the establishment. Once placed in the situation for which nature intended him, his career became a continued ovation, and all the theatres of Italy are ringing with the renown of Antonio Guiglini. His last and greatest triumph was won at the Scala, in Milan, where his performances in "La Favorita," and other parts, so gratified the Emperor, that Guiglini was at once nominated Chamber Singer at the Court of Vienna, and the most strenuous efforts were made to secure his services at the Viennese Opera. Fortunately for us Mr. Lumley had been beforehand in the market, and had made an engagement with Guiglini for three years, which he was not disposed to give up for any consideration which the Court of Vienna could offer. Guiglini was immediately retained to perform at the Imperial Theatre in the season of 1860, after the termination of his English engagement. The frequenters of Her Majesty's Theatre will soon have an opportunity of judging of this eminent artist, who is to appear, together with M^{lle}. Spezia, in the same opera in which they first established their reputation with the brilliant Court of Austria.

At a later period than usual Mr. Gye has now put forth the programme of his arrangements for the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA. The delay has doubtless been caused by the difficulties he has had to encounter in finding a domicile for his immense establishment. He had, it is understood, concluded a treaty for the lease of Drury-lane Theatre, but was forced to relinquish it by the manner in which the renters insisted on their claims. He has thus been compelled to take refuge once more in the Lyceum—a place entirely unsuited to him; but it would appear he has had no choice. He makes the best of a bad bargain, however, and speaks of the almost universal approval of the performances last season—"many subscribers, indeed, even preferring the smaller theatre, on account of the facility in seeing and hearing the entertainments, as well as for the elegance and exclusiveness of the audience." He trusts, however (he adds), "that for the season 1858 he will be able to restore to the Royal Italian Opera a home equal if not superior to that of which it has been deprived." We shall be very glad to find that in indulging this hope Mr. Gye is not building a *château en Espagne*.

The substance of his arrangements may be comprised in a small compass. He is to open his theatre on the 14th of this month—the same evening with Her Majesty's Theatre; and the subscription is to be for forty nights. The company will be as strong as ever, including all the great names of last year, together with several others; Lablache in particular, whose name is a tower of strength, is to reappear; and two debuts of great interest are announced. The first is that of M^{lle}. Victoire Balfe, the daughter of our distinguished composer, a young lady said to be possessed of great attractions, and vocal powers which have been sedulously cultivated under the care of her father. The other is that of M^{lle}. Parepa, who, however, is a debutante only in this country; for, though very young, she has already gained a high reputation in several of the principal theatres of Italy.

Mr. Gye promises very little—or rather nothing at all—in the way of operatic novelty. The only thing that can be regarded as in some measure new is a *refacimento* of Auber's popular "Fra Diavolo," in an Italian version, and with new recitatives and additional poetry and music, written expressly for the Royal Italian Opera. We have not much faith in such transformations, and cannot help thinking that taking from the *répertoire* of the Opera Comique a piece so light, sparkling, and exquisitely French, and loading it with the poetical dialogue, sing-song recitative, and all the pomp and circumstance of the Italian stage, is not a very hopeful expedient. There are to be several revivals: Cimarosa's "Matrimonio Segreto," Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro," Herold's "Zampa," and Mercadante's "Giuramento." These are pleasant announcements; the two masterpieces of Cimarosa and Mozart are the finest comic operas in the world, and the "Matrimonio" contains the most genial and delightful of all Lablache's characters. We are to have the "Traviata" of course; and Bosio, who it seems has had immense success in this opera at St. Petersburg, will contend for the palm with the fascinating *Traviata* of the other house.

Costa resumes his post at the head of the orchestra, and Signor Maggioni holds the situation of poet—a position which in an Italian theatre is much more than nominal. The Royal Italian Opera during its whole existence has been much indebted to Signor Maggioni for his excellent poetical versions of the great operas of Meyerbeer and other French and German pieces which this theatre has produced.

The Ballet has never been a great feature of the Royal Italian Opera. The only known names announced in this department are M^{lle}. Cerito and M^{lle}. Plunkett. No male dancers at all are mentioned, from which we infer that the regular dramatic ballet will not be attempted, but that the entertainments of this class will be limited to *divertissements*.

OLYMPIC.—The tragic power of Mr. Robson has been long suspected, but hitherto it has only been permitted to appear in the guise of burlesque and low comedy. At length an opportunity has been afforded for its exhibition in a more direct form, though not unmixed with a less serious element and a humorous eccentricity. The popular drama of "Fille de l'Avaro" has been adapted from the French of MM. Bayard and Dupont by Mr. P. Simpson, for the purpose of Mr. Robson assuming the character of the miserly father; and the result places our English actor on as high a level as M. Bouffé, by whom the part was originally sustained. The English version is entitled "Daddy Hardacre," and sets forth, in the first instance, the peculiar attributes of the avaricious hero—the love for his daughter and his gold, which are the only two passions that animate his frame. To accumulate as much, and to spend as little, as possible are with him principles of morality, and the spring of his conduct. He feels real joy in purchasing other people's estates, and real sorrow in parting from the money by which the purchase is effected. He will take every advantage of his fellow-creatures, even to petty filching, in the acquisition of property, and condescend to any meanness that has gain for its object. He grudges to his nephew eggs and chocolate for breakfast, and takes money from his visitor for the repast that he would withhold. His brother-in-law is on the point of committing suicide for the want of five thousand pounds, and he coolly suppresses the letter that informs him of the fact. When his daughter abstracts from his hoards the sum required, he breaks out not only into ungovernable fury, but sorrow such as might sap the citadel of life. Here it is that Mr. Robson has at length demonstrated himself to be a tragedian, and master of the springs of emotion, without mistake. His frenzy, his imprecations, his implorings, his grovelling despair, and his sublime love for the daughter who has robbed him, antagonising the madness excited by his pecuniary loss, his groping about for the lost treasure, hanging over the spot from which it had been taken, and crawling up the stairs in the climax of his agony, all these phases of awakened feeling were lavishly illustrated by Mr. Robson's acting—sometimes by minute touches, and sometimes by broad, unmistakable strokes, in both reaching the limits of expressive art. This performance has received, and will command, much attention for a considerable period.

ADELPHI.—A new piece for Mr. Wright was produced on Monday. It is entitled "Welcome, Little Stranger!" and humorously exposes the straits to which a newly-married man is subjected on the birth of his first child. Domestic sketches of this kind on the stage are not describable by the critic, and depend on the minute painting of the histrionic artist. Mr. Wright was in his glory, and received important assistance from Mrs. Chatterley, who supports the claims of the wife's mother with emphatic dignity. The little turns of incident were provocative of continued laughter.

LYCEUM.—Mr. J. L. Toole took his benefit at this theatre on Tuesday, appearing in four pieces—"The Wonder," "Dominique the Deserter," "The Good for Nothing," and "My Friend from Leatherhead." It is not often that so young an actor receives so marked a compliment as that paid to Mr. Toole on this occasion. Every part of the house was filled; one of the rows of the orchestra had been turned into stalls, yet not a seat was vacant.



RESCUE OF CAPT. BAKER AND A SEAMAN BY THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMER "ENGLAND."

RESCUE AT SEA.

We have been favoured with the accompanying Sketch by a Correspondent who was one of the passengers by the mail steamer *England*, and an eye-witness of the incident here represented. The circumstances are thus narrated before the American Consul at Cape Town by Archelaus Baker, who stated that he was late master of the whaling barque *Henry H. Crape*, of Dartmouth, State of Massachusetts, U. S.; that on the 11th of January last he sailed in the above vessel from St. Augustine's Bay, Island of Madagascar, with 900 barrels of sperm oil, bound to Dartmouth; and that on the 19th, in lat. 32 deg. 30 min. south, long. 32 deg. 30 min. east, at seven p.m., while steering S.W. by W., with a light breeze from the N.N.E., he saw a squall arising from the S.W.; took in all light sails, rigged in studding-sail booms. At nine p.m. the squall passed over to the S.E., and soon after a calm—he clewed down topsails, hauled out reef-tackles, and hauled up courses. About a quarter past nine p.m. a light breeze sprung up from the southward—he double-reefed foretopsail and furlled the mainsail, clewed up the foretopsail, and, while the men were in the act of furling it, a heavy gust from the southward struck the ship, which capsized her, and she immediately filled. He then ordered the lanyards of the rigging to be cut away, and the boat from the larboard side to be launched; but it, being stove, filled, and, while he was in the act of cutting the lanyards of the main-

rigging, he was washed overboard. After several fruitless attempts to regain his ship, he succeeded in reaching a small piece of a boat and a cutting-stage. With the lanyard belonging to the cutting-stage he secured the two together, and upon this precarious stage, or raft, he remained until daylight, when not a vestige of the vessel could be seen—nothing on the face of the water was discoverable but some driftwood. About seven a.m. he was suddenly aroused by the sound of a human voice which proceeded from one of his crew, a Sandwich Islander, who was at the time floating upon four oars and a piece of board. After several attempts they succeeded in reaching each other. They then, with all the materials they could get, constructed a more substantial raft. Through the course of the day of the 20th January they picked up two more oars, and a small piece of plank, with a few fathoms of rope attached, with which they strengthened their raft. On the following day they picked up another oar and three pumpkins; the latter was the first food they had eaten since the disaster. It should be stated that in the part of a boat which drifted to the Captain on the first night he found a boat hatchet, and shortly after a small flag, which he secured; the former proved to be very useful in self-defence against the attacks of a shark; the latter as a signal, by which they were noticed by a steamer on Jan. 21st, which proved to be the Royal mail steamer *England*, Captain A. D. Dundas, on board of which they were received, having been forty hours in the above perilous situation.

The American Consul did not fail to express to Captain Dundas his grateful acknowledgments for his unremitting kindness and attention to the wants of Capt. Baker and his seaman, until landed at Cape Town, at which time, by a letter characteristic of the noble character of the gentlemen belonging to the Royal Navy and British seamen in general, he offered him a free passage to St. Helena or England. The officers and passengers, by every means in their power, while Capt. Baker was on board the steamer, appeared to vie with each other in adding to his comfort, and substantially expressed their sympathy and kindness by presenting him, through Captain Dundas, with a purse of money more than sufficient for all his wants while at the Cape.

ORNAMENTAL GATES FOR THE NEW SHELL FACTORY AT WOOLWICH.

SOME months ago our readers will recollect that the Government thought it necessary to become the manufacturers of their own material for war purposes. For years they have made at Waltham Abbey the gunpowder required by the service. Of later date, a splendid establishment for the manufacture of rifles was erected at Enfield, which is now filled with the most costly and beautiful machinery, and in full operation. Since then an enormous foundry has been erected at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, for the casting of shot and shell; whilst so late as last year a sum of money was voted for the construction of an immense establishment for the casting, boring, and finishing of iron ordnance of all dimensions. As regards the necessity for these works we have nothing to do: the Government, supported by many members of the House of Commons, say "Ay." Mr. Muntz, and almost as many members on the contrary, say "Nay; the manufactories of England are quite sufficient to produce the country all it can require, as good in quality and much less in cost." Whoever may be right the manufactories are built, and we can now only trust our rulers will so wisely officer these magnificent establishments that the country may have cause to be well satisfied with the immense outlay. Our engraving shows a large pair of highly-ornamental gates, which are now fixed in the principal entrance of the New Shell Factory. They are formed of ornamental cast-iron work and wrought-iron bars, the whole fitted into a massive wrought-iron frame. The circular head is a fixture under the archway, and the point where the large leaves of the gates open will be easily traced by the three balls, which represent shells with the fuse on fire, and which are immediately under the head. Round the upper ring in the head is scrollwork interspersed with shells in a state of ignition. The centre is formed of ornamental work, carrying a warrior's armed head with flowing beard, intended to represent war furious. The gates are filled with some of the most chaste, and at the same time richest, ornament which we have seen for a long while: including shells in a state of ignition; on the top is the monogram V.R. in a circle; beneath are the Royal arms, with A.D. 1856—the year of the manufacture. In the lower compartment there is rich scrollwork carrying a shield with the initial P., being that of the Minister of the War Department. The gates are finished in

rich enamel of bronze and gold, whilst the heraldic portions are emblazoned in their proper colours. Each leaf of the gate weighs about 25 cwt., and is 14 feet high, and yet so beautifully and peculiarly are they hung that a child of six years of age can open them; they are fastened by a bolt the whole height of the gate, which is again secured by a small patent lock, the key of which may be carried in the waistcoat pocket. As a piece of workmanship we cannot speak too highly of these gates; and we have no doubt, if inspected, our readers will agree with us that the art of fine metalwork has not entirely left our shores. The same firm manufactured and fixed the whole of the large iron roof to this establishment. The head of this department of the Arsenal is Captain Boxer, R.E., under whose immediate general instructions the whole of these buildings are executed. The immediate superintendence of the works is confided to Mr. Murray, the building engineer. The design for these gates was entrusted to Mr. Charles Bailey, the architect; the manufacture, to Messrs. H. and M. D. Grissell, of the Regent's Canal Ironworks, London; and we can only repeat that the work is a credit to all employed, and as a work of art the country has much reason to be satisfied with it. The Messrs. Grissell are justly celebrated for their manufacture of this kind of ornamental ironwork. The gates at the entrance of Buckingham Palace and the Royal Exchange are amongst the number which have been supplied from their works.

THE MANCHESTER ART TROWEL.

THIS beautiful art-impliment, which was used by Mr. Fairbairn in laying the foundation-stone of the Art-Treasures Exhibition Building at Manchester, has been designed and manufactured by Messrs. Phillips (Brothers), of Cockspur-street.

The Trowel is of oxydised silver, parcel gilt and enamel. The handle is composed of a group of a Corinthian capital, three miniature statuettes representing the arts of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, terminating in Greek scrolls, supporting the arms of Thomas Fairbairn, Esq., enamelled in heraldic colours, on a plate of fine gold. The whole is surmounted by a round shield, bearing the arms of Manchester, also enamelled fine gold.



"THE MANCHESTER ART TROWEL."

The blade is ornamented with Greek scrolls, in which are introduced the names of the Exhibition committee, &c., on a ground of Byzantine blue enamel. The centre panel, bearing the inscription, is richly gilt. The design is perfectly original in character, and the metal-work is admirably executed.

NAPOLEON'S RESIDENCE AT ST. HELENA.—The *Moniteur de l'Armée*, in announcing that Longwood, the residence of Napoleon at St. Helena, has been given up to the French Government, adds some details relative to the measures which will be adopted for the repairs and proper keeping of the place:—The Emperor Napoleon III. has, it is said, decided that this place, marked by *souvenirs* so dear to France, shall be repaired and kept in good condition, under the direction of some old superior officer of the French army who had served under the first Empire, and who will have for his residence at St. Helena the house which was in course of construction for the Emperor at the time of his death. This officer, selected on the proposition of the Minister of War, will have the official title of Conservator of the house and tomb of Napoleon I., St. Helena. The necessary repairs are to commence immediately. The tomb will be restored such as it was at the period when it contained the precious remains of the great man, and a funeral chapel will be built on the site of the dilapidated house which was his last asylum, and in which he died. All the spots which have been immortalised by his presence, the hillock on which in fine weather he used to sit down and contemplate the sea, the place where he dictated his memoirs, the part of the road where he used to stop in his rides, &c., will be marked by some construction.

A MINISTER AT FAULT.—The Danish Constitution adopted in 1848 allows the Minister of the Crown to be proceeded against by private persons before the ordinary courts for acts done in their administrative capacity. In virtue of this permission, M. Salomon, a printer, of Copenhagen, last week brought an action before the Royal Court of Zealand against the Minister of the Interior, M. Bang, to obtain damages for having refused to allow a periodical published by him, called the *Danish Library*, to be sent through the post-office as a newspaper, on the ground that it was not technically such, inasmuch as it contained parts of a novel printed in such a way as to be detached from the body of the paper, and to form a volume. The Court decided that the Minister must pay damages, the amount to be fixed by arbitrators nominated by him and the plaintiff.



GATES FOR THE NEW SHELL FACTORY, AT THE ROYAL ARSENAL, WOOLWICH.

THE INNS OF COURT.

WITHIN a limited circle round Temple-bar, islanded by the thronged highways of traffic, and adjoining, yet apart from, the noisy thoroughfares of commerce, the old paved courts and dark quadrangles of tall houses, that form the quiet colonies of the lawyers, stand in their privileged seclusion—curious portions of old London that seem (in the words of our friend, Mr. Charles Dickens), to have been “left behind in the march of Time.” You need only cross the threshold of their guarded ways to exchange the tumult of crowded garish thoroughfares, for quiet courts, where “shadows and silence dwell;” to stand amidst quaint-looking groups of high red-tiled houses, old enough to have sheltered a Bacon and a Plowden, a Selden and a Coke, and to find things of the past, lingering as if spell-bound, amongst the buildings of a bygone age. But all is not sombre and dingy that we find within the quiet Inns of Court: for there tall elms, inhabited by birds, spread their refreshing verdure; and you may stand on grassplots under whispering trees, while you

hear the vast sound
From the streets of the city that compass them round.

A high legal authority recently described the learned Civilians in Doctors'-commons as moving in a kind of ancient twilight; and, certainly, so far as regards the enjoyment of the natural light of day the *penetralia* of some of the less-favoured Inns of Court can hardly be said to possess any greater share of enlightenment; while, to the uninitiated, their constitution and purpose appear wrapped in a mystery darker than the aspect of their ominous labyrinths. They are looked upon as provinces sacred to benchers and butlers, barristers and barbers, law-students and laundresses, pleaders and porters, solicitors and stationers, conveyancers and cooks—the heterogeneous constituents of the mythic University of the Law. And if these Inns present external features so unlike the rest of London, their internal privileges and polity seem equally anomalous and antiquated. An Inn of Court is supposed to be designed for a college of legal education; and its hall and chapel give collegiate associations to the spot; but the public see in it only a stronghold of law and good living—an aggregation of unsavoury chambers round a savoury symposium. An Inn of Court is understood to be well endowed from olden time for promoting the study of the law; but one looked in vain for a visible system of education. Its fine hall is, indeed, collegiate in character and capacity—but the course was found to be gastronomic rather than academic; and as to the government of this *Imperium in Imperio*, less has been known of it than of the most distant colony of the Crown. It was, therefore, not surprising that, when Parliament recently addressed her Majesty for inquiry into the application of their revenues and the fulfilment of their assumed charge of legal education, the popular voice should arraign the Benchers to answer for trusts broken and resources misapplied, for having sent forth their students graduated but untaught, and for having allowed their halls to become mere refectories, where

Bar-aspirants ate their tedious way.

That such accusations, however well founded, arose out of the faults of a system, and were not justly attributable to any personal deficiencies in the Benchers of the respective Inns, all persons knew who were acquainted with the eminent men who form the government of that legal oligarchia—an Inn of Court. Mr. Phillimore, the Q.C., does them no more than justice when he ascribes to them a high feeling of honour and a strong desire to do right, and points out that they have no interest save for the good of the society they watch over and the honour of the profession of the Law. It was, however, supposed that all sorts of abuses had crept into the administration of the Inns of Court; and so the Benchers were called upon to show what revenues they possess properly applicable to the study of jurisprudence, and what arrangements they have made for its promotion. The Royal Commission authorised inquiry into these matters, and directed the Commissioners to report upon “the means most likely to secure a sound and systematic education for students, and satisfactory tests of fitness for admission to the Bar.” The results appear in the Blue-book which was presented to Parliament in 1855, and their interest and importance are by no means confined to that portion of the community which is engaged in the study and practice of the Law. Every Englishman has an interest in the enlightened training and due education of the advocate. To that education must be attributed the influences which lawyers exert, and upon its high character must depend the titles of the legal profession to its eminence in the estimation of mankind.



OLD CHAMBERS IN MIDDLE-TEMPLE-LANE.

The professional studies of the lawyers are, of course, foreign to the province of this paper; but there is much to interest the public in the history of the Inns of Court, and the recommendations which the Commissioners offer with the view of improving the education of candidates for the Bar.

And now to turn to their history. It may suffice to say, without stating the events from which the Inns of Court derive their origin, that in the reign of Henry III. the students and practitioners of the municipal or common law seem for the first time to have associated in a collegiate manner, and to have acquired the privileges of a juridical university. Although ecclesiastical persons occur as advocates for long after this time, and the study of the civil and canon law continued to be pursued at the old Universities, the practice



IMPROVEMENTS IN FLEET-STREET.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, TEMPLE-BAR BRANCH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

of the common law seems to have become a distinct profession in the reign of Edward I. But the lawyers had not then become established in the Temple, nor as it would seem on the lands now occupied by any of the other Inns of Court. When the new legal societies originated, the white-robed Templars were building their monastery where the Inner and the Middle Temple now stand, and they had not long completed their famous round church, which seems to have given the name of the New Temple to their great convent here. In those days the military monks were still employed in defending the Holy Land from the unbelieving Moslem. Embassies passed between Jerusalem and London, and the “Red Cross Knights” were lords of nearly all Palestine. In the New Temple sovereigns were their guests; there councils assembled, and the military Friars dispensed a Royal hospitality. Their Great Hall seems to have stood where the present hall of the Inner Temple stands, and to have been built at or about the time (A.D. 1210) when they added that beautiful fabric, the oblong portion of the Temple Church. Considerable buildings connected by cloisters stood within their walls, which inclosed the monastery from the King’s highway (now Fleet-street) on the north, from the gardens of a Bishop’s palace on the west, and the lands of the White Friars on the east, and the whole site was held as a sanctified place, dedicated to God. But before the year 1310 the Templars had been seized, and their order suppressed, and the lawyers came to occupy the deserted chambers of the Temple, where the professors of the law were thenceforth (as old Fuller remarks) to use learning and eloquence for the purpose of defending Christians from each other, as the soldiers of the cross had used the sword to defend the Holy Places from the unbeliever.

The Temple then stood in the suburbs of London. The monastery and gardens of the White Friars bounded it upon the east; on the south was the Thames, bordered by the Templars’ pleasant grounds, and there was a “great water-gate,” through which “the King’s clerks and justices” were wont to pass to Westminster. To the west, the banks of the river, on the line of what is now the Strand, were occupied by episcopal residences. The nearest of these, the inn of the Bishops of Exeter, afterwards became Essex House—which mansion, with its surrounding grounds, was bought by the Society of the Temple soon after the Restoration. Beyond this building was the inn of the Bishops of Bath, afterwards the mansion of the Earls of Arundel—which, in its turn, has left only the memory of its place, in the names of streets called after its

noble owners. Then there was the Bishop of Chester’s inn—first built by Walter Langton, in the reign of Edward I., which stood near the Church of St. Mary, and became one of the Inns of Chancery, and in which the old poet Occleve dwelt; and near to it were the inns of the Bishops of Worcester and Llandaff, of Durham and Carlisle. Adjoining to the latter was the Palace of the Savoy, then an imposing castle; and in the vicinity there was the house of the Bishops of Coventry, where, at the stone cross, Edward I.’s Judges of Assize sometimes sat. Beyond the line of Fleet-street, on the north of the Templars’ Courts, was the site of the old Temple, from which the illustrious order had migrated about the year 1162; and near to it was the house of the Bishops of Lincoln, built in 1147, which afterwards came to the Earls of Southampton, whose name is still preserved upon its site. Adjacent to these mansions in, what became Chancery-lane, were the palace and grounds of the Bishops of Chichester, who possessed in that locality a large tract—then open country—now part of Lincoln’s Inn, and the site of Lincoln’s Inn-fields. Here stood the palace and productive gardens of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, who was residing in it at the close of the thirteenth century, and from whom that other great



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO MAJOR-GENERAL WINDHAM.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

On the 28th ult., at his residence, No 23, Osborne-terrace, Clapham-road, A. Leffer, the celebrated and popular vocalist, of apoplexy, leaving a large family, totally unprepared, to deplore and mourn over their severe loss.

MOURNING ORDERS

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acrefula, cancer, lupus, ulceration and irritation of the mucous membrane) has RETURNED to London.—12, Bernard-st., Primrose-hill.

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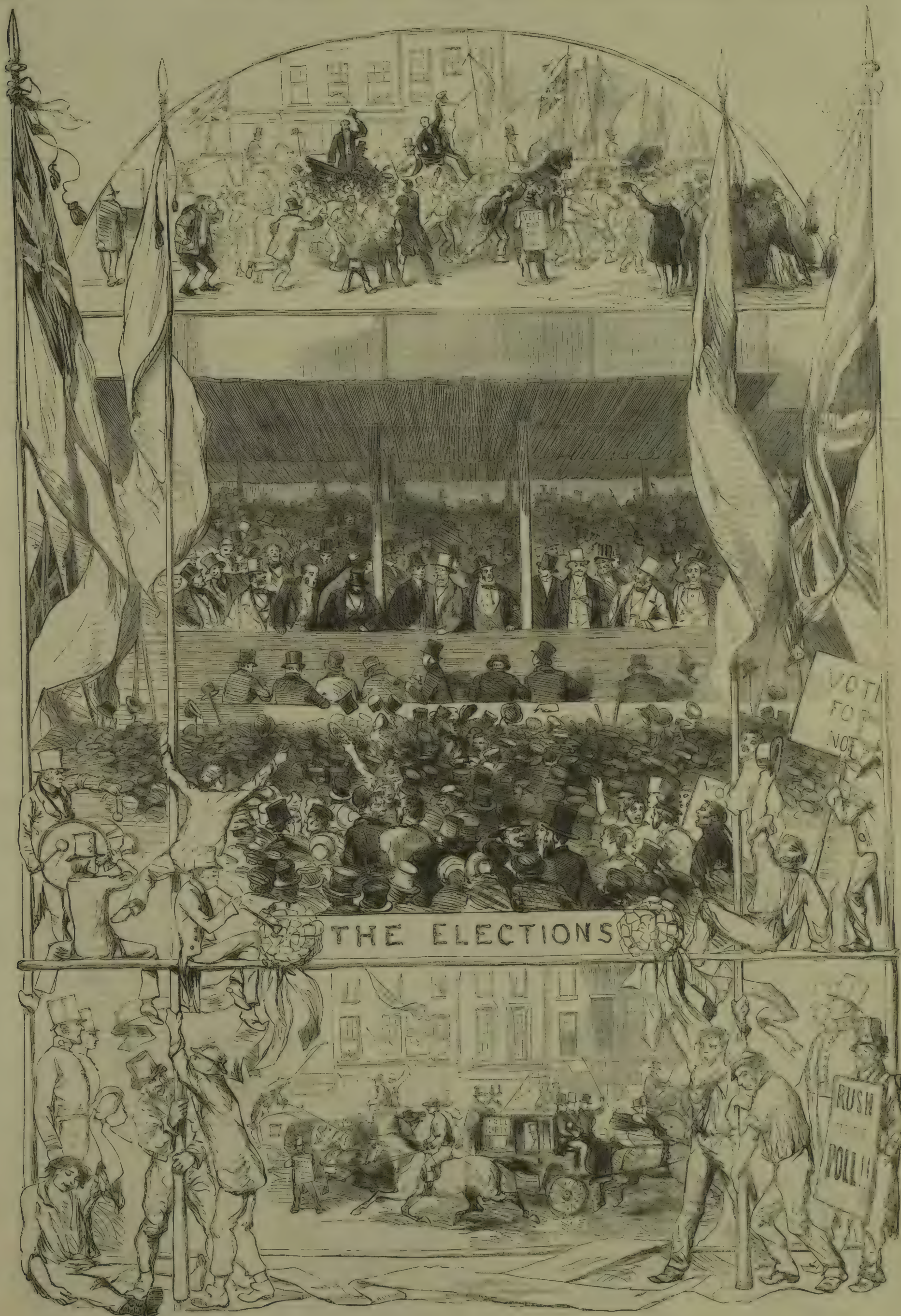
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"MEG MERRILIES AND THE DYING SMUGGLER,"—PAINTED BY J. E. LAUDER, R.S.A.
FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION.—(SEE PAGE 320.)



SCENES FROM THE ELECTIONS.-DRAWN BY GEORGE THOMAS.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

[SECOND NOTICE.]

We departed in the few introductory remarks we made last week respecting this Exhibition from the course we usually adopt of giving attention first to those works which demand the greatest powers in the artist. We did this in order to notice a few small pictures which bear much relation to the present contest concerning the degree of strict imitation proper to a work of art. Our want of space in last week's impression, however, compelled us to limit our observations to two pictures of still life, which would, of course, be nothing without exact imitation; and to two works by Mr. Anderson, whose simplicity of theme required that their interest should be so enhanced. We now proceed to mention two more pictures—in the first of which the quality of exact and minute imitation is proved to take none of the spirit from humour; and in the second where it asserts with some touch of sentiment.

"A Tidy Job—Study of a North Countryman" (750), by Mr. J. Campbell, jun., is at first sight coarse in subject and unpleasant in colour; a second look will, however, disclose great truth of imitation, admirable light and shade, and extremely felicitous expression. The north countryman is a tinker, in shirt-sleeves and corduroy inexpressibles, with all his vanity concentrated in a stamped or embossed velvet waistcoat which was once crimson. He has just completed the repair of a buckle, and the inward satisfaction with which he contemplates what he considers a very "tidy job" is expressed with a quiet humour beyond all praise.

Close to this, in the Water-Colour Room, is one of those London gamins, "An Itinerant Shoeblack" (760), by Mr. Smallfield. The eye of the industrious little urchin is full of precocious sagacity; but neither his face, nor his blackened but not polished exterior, seems to intimate that he is the offspring of drunken parents or that he has been reclaimed from crime. The manipulation is admirable.

If we have departed from our own precedent in noticing first a few works chiefly remarkable for their material imitation, we are not the less of opinion that there are far more thrilling chords in our being to be struck by painting than any touched in the illusion of the senses. Although in some of these works Nature's own eolian harmonies are superadded. This pleasure—for such it undoubtedly is—of illusion will, however, be surely given by those pictures we have named, even if the other works are not equally successful in their more ambitious aim.

The old favourites of the public at this Gallery will of course be pleased that we should welcome new-comers whom they have served to introduce. We, therefore, at once proceed to pay our respects to the "master of the house;" or, as it is happily expressed in Scotch, "the gudeman"—in the person of Mr. Hurlstone, the President of the Society. It is a sad thing, no doubt, to find fault with a gentleman in his own house, to disparage his merits, and after hobnobbing with him depreciate his wine; and although a critic is capable, of course, of anything, we happily need not do so under the pretext of its being a duty. We may go so far as to slyly insinuate that the Murillo-like figures in No. 674 are a little disjointed, and would be, therefore, less difficult to carve, and that there is a sameness about the annual entertainment. Seriously, however, Mr. Hurlstone's pictures are always redeemed by that rare and inestimable quality—expression. No. 128, for instance, is full of this fine quality. The subject is "The Son of Louis XVI. under the tutelage of Simon." The Dauphin, then nine years of age, is represented incarcerated in the Temple at Paris—that prison which secured his race only for the scaffold, and from which death alone released this victim. (An Engraving and description of this terrible Prison appeared in a very recent number of this Journal.) The immediate incident depicted is taken from a passage in De Beauchêne's "Life of Louis XVI.," in which his gaoler is represented to have surprised the young Prince "praying to God in a dream full of fervour," whereupon he exclaims, "I will teach you to say your paternosters, and to rise from your bed like a Trappist!" (alluding to the strict religious order founded in the valley of La Trappe), and then inflicted some of the punishment with which the poor child was only too familiar. The touch of pity in the face of the woman in the background deepens the pathos of the picture. And besides Simon, the brutal cobbler-gaoler, there is another, but more interesting, gaol-bird—namely, a little captive canary, which is, however, too obtrusively painted. Mr. Hurlstone has, we believe, visited Italy during the winter; but we have no fruits of his journey; for in the last work we have to mention—viz., No. 328—as in the first, he is still true to Spain.

Mr. Baxter is in number of contributions not in great force; but they show all his usual weakness—for pretty faces. Who does not share this weakness, though, on looking at that lovely rustic lassie laying her hand on her innocent snowy bosom, and explaining in the gesture the title of the picture, "Heartsease" (52), as well as in the healthy *embonpoint* of that bosom? Then look at that sweet little "Willie" (576): he is the very type of true English beauty in childhood: what a prize he would have been for the fairies!

"The Sick Boy" (86), by Mr. Roberts, seems to have been suggested by Mr. Willis's "Chatterton." If so, it pays the penalty of all imitations—in being somewhat inferior to the original. It is, nevertheless, a very highly meritorious picture, full of pathos. "A Tender Chord" (332) has a pretty French effect; but something more like spinnet or harpsichord, and less like modern pianoforte, would have asserted better with the costume. "A Snooze" (567) is, however, capital.

Mr. Woolner's numerous contributions might be set up by the artist to disprove the antiquated notion lately revived, that painting is an imitative art. He might go further, and maintain that it is not even representative. Yet the effect of these works is, so to speak, artfully artistic. Not but that there are passages of careful truth as well as beauty. This we do not deny; but certainly the general surface is covered either by pure colours sprinkled in the "most admired disorder," or by markings of the brush equally inexact. Everything is misty and impalpable, like the dream of painting; but a pleasant dream, nevertheless.

To perfectly realise with pigments such a scene as Shakespeare represented with words when *Othello* bursts into loud lamentation at the death of *Desdemona* requires a painter as great as the poet. Mr. Salter's picture of this subject (No. 187) we may, therefore, be permitted to say, without giving much offence, proves that he is not to be allowed such illustrious rank, however laudably ambitious. This elaborate work of a painter accustomed to large canvases is wanting in appropriate expression.

We admire greatly the breadth of treatment and picturesqueness of "Il Ritorno della Contadina" (153), by Mr. Eagles. The noble Roman countrywoman is represented in the act of fording a stream (perhaps the Tiber, though it is not yet yellow) on her return home, as the declining sun begins to throw weaker and lower rays. She holds the hand of her little boy with one of her own, and with the other steadies an immense rush basket on her head, in which she carries, according to custom, her tightly-swaddled *bambino*. The basket also contains some green rushes and other gleanings from the Campagna; and the little juvenile brigand at her side has gathered and stuck in his hat some of those small yellow flowers whose perfume is so much more powerful than pleasant, and which is so strong, indeed, that the Romans imagine it dangerous to sleep in a room containing only a few of them. Their dread of malaria may, however, partly account for this. "Il Piccolo Tesoro della Madre" (44), by the same artist, is, we think, not so happy; it is rather heavy and monochromatic.

As we intimated in our former notice, there is an unusual number of works in this Exhibition which, although not of the very highest merit, still almost equally deserve separate consideration. Want of space, however, compels us to the following simple enumeration of such works, viz.:—"Glaucus and Nydia" (429) and "The first meeting of Preciosa and Victorino" (182), by Mr. Patten (both, we would say *en passant*, deserving better places); "The Rustic Mirror" (291), by Mr. Peale; "An Incident from Walpole's 'Anecdotes of Painting in England'" (24), by Mr. Noble; "Home Again" (396), by Mr. Collinson; Nos. 70, 28, 495 (the last is the smallest and the best), by Mr. Clater; "Tasso" (53), by Mr. Morgan; "Peace and War" (85), by Mr. Cockburn; "The Seaside" (203), by Mr. Henzell; "Katharine and Petruchio" (461), by Mr. Downard; "On the Move" (514), by Mr. Hopkins; "A Bit of News—Angling for a

Dinner" (285), by Mr. Pidding; and, lastly, "The Loiterer" (49), a pleasing little work, by Mr. Gill.

There are few portraits; but one of "Dr. Meryon" (94), by Mr. Reilly, struck us as very forcible in effect and individuality.

Mr. Buckner's portrait of "Sir George Jenkinson, Bart." (129), is marred by a degree of effeminate feebleness about the painting of the face which the lackadaisical attitude renders more apparent. We must protest, also, against the impossible height of the figure, although Sir Joshua Reynolds has afforded precedents equally preposterous. We should think this figure measures four head-lengths more than the tallest antique. Mr. Gooderson displays, in No. 243, "Portrait of Mrs. B. Hall," the same regard for the authority of the old masters, though in other particulars, as the last-named artist. The extreme fineness of a certain style of apparently aristocratic portraiture here exhibited would verily lead to the suspicion that in art, as in other things, *les extrêmes se touchent*.

Among the animal-painters, Mr. Horler deserves especial commendation for his "Calves" (65); and Messrs. Herring and Rolfe for their "Horses," in 221. Mr. Pidding's "Salmon Trout" (213) are also excellent, but not so the common fish-frog thrown in.

A few works, chiefly landscapes, we reserve for consideration next week.

"MEG MERRILIES AND THE DYING SMUGGLER."

PAINTED BY R. S. LAUDER, R.S.A.

IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION.

Those of our readers who have read Scott's admirable novel of "Guy Mannering"—and who has not?—will not fail to remember when Bertram, the Laird of Ellangowan, or Vanbruce Brown, as he was then called, left the post-chaise in which he had lost his way in the snow, and proceeded in quest of the light which he saw in the distance; and the extremely perilous night he passed in consequence. He is here represented standing in the light of the moon, rendered very ghastly by the snow on the threshold of the ruined vault, just as Meg Merrilies has opened the door to allow, according to her superstitious notions, the soul of the dying smuggler to pass freely from the apartment. In her belief in fatality and superhuman agency she shows no great surprise at the appearance of the being for whom she has such intense and preternatural affection, but only holds up a cautionary finger to prevent him disturbing the flight of the soul of the dying man. The following passage from the romance itself will, however, help our readers the better to recall the scene:—

She moistened his mouth from time to time with some liquid, and between whilst sung, in a low, monotonous cadence, one of those prayers, or rather spells, which, in some parts of Scotland and the north of England, are used by the vulgar and ignorant to speed the passage of a parting spirit, like the tolling of the bell in Catholic days:—

Wasted, weary, wherefore stay,
Wrestling thus with earth and clay?
From the body pass away—
Hark! the mass is singing.

From thee doff thy mortal weed,
Mary Mother be thy speed,
Saints to help thee at thy need.
Hark! the knell is ringing.

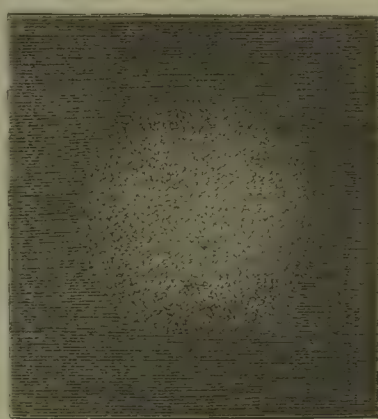
Scott says also, "she knew Brown at once, and her attitude, figure, and the anxiety of her countenance assumed the appearance of the well-disposed ogress of a fairy tale warning a stranger not to enter the dangerous castle of her husband." Mr. Lauder has admirably realised the dress and figure of the sibil. It will be remembered that Meg Merrilies stood some six feet high; and, although her raven hair was then somewhat grizzled, and her face wrinkled, she was perfectly erect. She is represented equipped in a habit mingling the national dress of the Scottish common people with something of an Eastern character. The last is seen in the red head-gear, but particularly in the white cloth which surrounds her attenuated face like the cerements of the dead, and from which her dark elf-locks shoot out like the snakes of the Gorgon. The appendages hanging at her side, beside the dagger may be presumed to contain brandy, snuff, tobacco, and other witchlike necessities; but the leathern bag is not the purse she gave to Ellangowan, with its extraordinary contents: that she is said to have dived into an immense pocket to obtain. The apartment is lit by a lamp which is placed on the floor; and the mysterious ghostlike shadows thus projected contribute not a little to the effect.

It will be scarcely necessary to add that this dying man, the reader ascertains in the after part of the story, was the real Vanbruce Brown, the lieutenant of that monster Dirk Hatteraick, and that he received this fatal wound from the steady eye and well-tried hand of Colonel Mannering.

BRUHN'S AND D'ARREST'S COMETS.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

ANOTHER telescopic comet was discovered on the 18th of March, by M. Bruhn, at Berlin, which, like that lately discovered by M. D'Arrest, is now situated in the western sky. Although nearly as bright as the latter object, it is not so well defined, no nucleus being visible, and the edges of the nebulosity irregular and indistinct. It is of nearly uniform brightness throughout, and similar to the so-called planetary nebulae in this respect, but the interior part presents a kind of radiating appearance. On March 28 it was situated in the neighbourhood of Theta Arietis.



BRUHN'S COMET, 8 P.M., MARCH 23, 1857.

29 it was 4½ deg. north of Gamma Andromedæ; and on the evening of March 30 it was 1 deg. north of 62 Andromedæ. On April 3 it was situated between Iota and Beta Persei; and on April 6 it will be near Nu Persei; on April 8 close to Epsilon Persei; and on April 15 close to Iota Aurigæ.

J. B.

CHATTERTON.—(From a Correspondent.)—I have an impression that Chatterton's residence was No. 12, Brook-street, but you do not mention the number, and the house is on the left side as you enter from Holborn. Chatterton was buried in the large grave or pit, covered with a large blue-painted board, appropriated to paupers. I visited it in or about the year 1795. There was no inscription on the board. The sexton showed it to me on the site. I think he was buried decently, as to circumstances of funeral, as his sister spoke of it with complacency when I visited her. She was good-looking and pale; her eyes what a lover would call light blue, but plain speakers, grey. I have an idea that Chatterton communicated with the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and was known to the house-agent. My friend Coleridge's ode, at the time it was written, was communicated to me. We never had the least conception that "Rowley" was anything but a fictitious name.—CORNUBIENSIS.

FRENCH VIEWS ON ENGLAND.—M. Alexandre Dumas' first letter on the English elections appears in the *Presse* of last Sunday. It contains little more than extracts from the placards which met his eye on arriving in London, and nothing whatever to interest an English reader, except perhaps that he got out of his cab to inquire of somebody in the street why Christian electors were so earnestly called upon not to vote for Locke, and received an account of the state of the Sunday question which very much astonished him.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS LIBRARY.—The report of the Standing Committee on the Library of the House of Commons, published on Saturday, last states that the collection now amounts to upwards of 30,000 volumes; in 1845 it only numbered 4000. The increase has principally taken place in dictionaries, books of reference, general history, English history, diplomacy, topography, law, voyages, and travels, as well as works of authority connected with the East Indies and colonial possessions.

LITERATURE.

ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS. By ELISHA KENT KANE, M.D., U.S.N. Trübner and Co.

These volumes contain an account of the second American expedition in search of Sir John Franklin and his companions, in the years 1853, 54, and 55, under the command of the writer of the narrative. Dr. Kane had accompanied the first expedition, prosecuted in 1850, under the control of Lieutenant De Haven, so that he had the benefit of large practical experience. Mr. Grinnell, a most liberal and philanthropic American gentleman, opened his purse with a generous hand to pay the cost of both voyages. He placed the *Advance* brig at the disposal of the Commandant; and Mr. Peabody, the eminent American banker, resident in London, proffered his aid largely towards her outfit. Several of the scientific institutions also tendered valuable assistance. Eighteen persons ventured on this perilous cruise, ten of whom belonged to the United States' Navy; the others were volunteers at salaries "entirely disproportioned to their services." The plan adopted by Dr. Kane to rescue the British navigators, if found alive, is thus described:—

1. Terra firma as the basis of our operations, obviating the capricious character of ice-travel.
2. A due northern line, which, throwing aside the influences of terrestrial radiation, would lead soonest to the open sea, should such exist.
3. The benefits of the fanlike abutment of land on the north face of Greenland, to check the ice in the course of its southern or equatorial drift, thus obviating the great drawback of Parry in his attempts to reach the Pole by the Spitzbergen Sea.
4. Animal life to sustain travelling parties.
5. The co-operation of the Esquimaux; settlements of these people having been found as high as Whale Sound, and probably extending still farther along the coast.

The interest of this narrative commences when the vessel was rigidly fixed in the ice, and the crew commenced preparations for winter quarters and for their exploring expeditions. Among the most useful auxiliaries were Esquimaux and Newfoundland dogs, which required to be carefully trained, so as to obey the voice without the whip; but the whip was frequently used in travelling by sledges, and it required great dexterity with an Esquimaux team of twelve, as the driver, to execute his task with skill, was compelled to hit only one dog at a time, and accompany the feat with a resounding crack. The Newfoundland dogs succumbed to the severity of the climate, and Dr. Kane says "their disease is as clearly mental as in the case of any human being." Their material functions went on without interruption: appetite was voracious, strength was unimpaired, and they slept well; but the brain disease exhibited all the symptoms of true lunacy. They fell victims to intense cold:—

On the 17th of January our thermometers stood at forty-nine degrees below zero; and on the 20th the range of those at the observatory at 64° to 67°. On the 5th of February our thermometers began to show unexampled temperature. They ranged from 60° to 75° below zero, and one very reliable instrument stood upon the taffrail of our brig at 65°. The reduced mean of our best spirit standards gave 67°, or 39° below the freezing point of water. At these temperatures chloric ether became solid, and carefully-prepared chloroform exhibited a granular pellicle on its surface. Spirit of naphtha froze at 54°, and oil of sassafras at 49°. The oil of wintergreen was in a flocculent state at 56°, and solid at 63° and 65°.

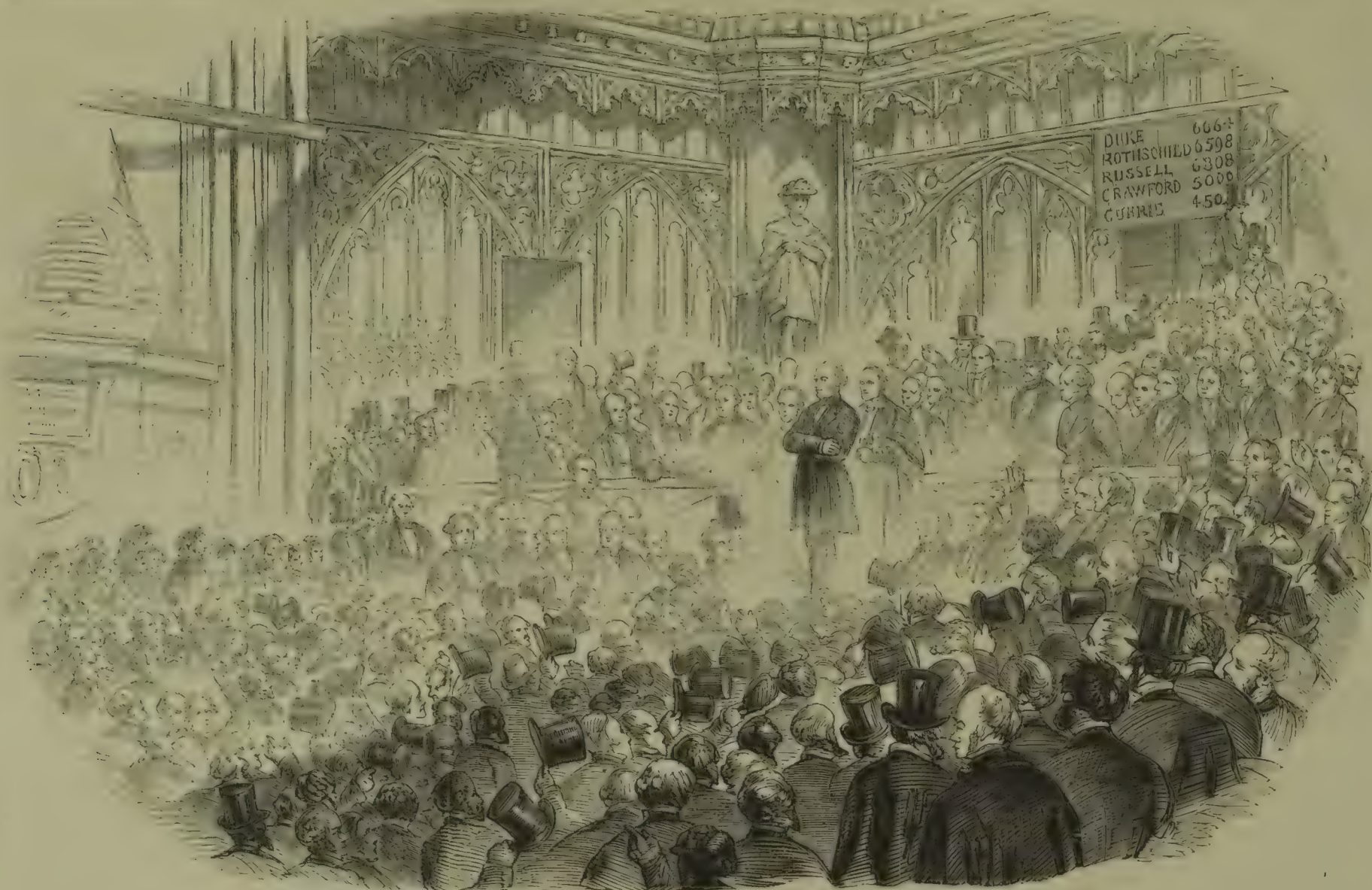
Dr. Kane has complimented two of our living writers by conferring their names on remarkable objects that he witnessed. The last station on the coast of Greenland he has called Cape William Makepeace Thackeray, but it was known to his party as Chimney Rock. In the immediate neighbourhood of one of his halting-places, to the north of latitude 79 deg., stands a solitary column or minaret tower of green stone, as sharply finished as if it had been cast for the Place Vendôme. The shaft alone is 480 feet in length, rising on a plinth or pedestal itself 280 feet high. On this Dr. Kane observes,—"Those who are familiar with the writings of Tennyson, and have communed with his spirit in the solitudes of a wilderness, will apprehend the impulse that inscribed the scene with his name." Here also stand the "Three Brother Turrets," appearing like the triple towers of a castle, completely isolated and well defined. Then, among the sublimities of this Arctic scenery, appears the "Great Glacier of Humboldt." Next in succession is the mighty crystal bridge which connects the continents of America and Greenland, for Dr. Kane decides that Greenland is in mass strictly continental, and he considers its least possible axis, measured from Cape Farewell to the line of this glacier, in the neighbourhood of the 80th parallel, to exceed 1200 miles in length. On these frozen regions Dr. Kane makes the following critical remarks, which will interest all who have turned their attention to Arctic explorations:—

An open sea near the Pole, or even an open Polar basin, has been a topic of theory for a long time, and has been shadowed forth to some extent by actual or supposed discoveries. As far back as the days of Barentz, in 1596, without referring to the earlier and more uncertain chronicles, water was seen to the eastward of the northernmost cape of Novaia Zemlia; and, until its limited extent was defined by direct observation, it was assumed to be the sea itself. The Dutch fishermen above and around Spitzbergen pushed their adventurous cruises through the ice into open spaces, varying in size and form with the season and the winds; and Dr. Scoresby, a venerated authority, alludes to such vacancies in the ice as pointing in argument to a freedom of movement from the north, inducing open water in the neighbourhood of the Pole. Baron Wrangell, when forty miles from the coast of Arctic Asia, saw, as he thought, a vast, illimitable ocean; forgetting, for the moment, how narrow are the limits of human vision on a sphere. So, still more recently, Captain Penny proclaimed a sea in Wellington Sound, on the very spot where Sir Edward Belcher has since left his frozen ships; and my predecessor, Captain Ingfield, from the masthead of his little vessel, announced an "open Polar basin," but fifteen miles off from the ice which arrested our progress the next year. All these illusory discoveries were no doubt chronicled with perfect integrity; and it may seem to others, as since I have left the field it sometimes does to myself, that my own, though on a larger scale, may one day pass within the same category. Unlike the others, however, that which I have ventured to call an open sea has been travelled for many miles along its coast, and was viewed from an elevation of five hundred and eighty feet, still without limit, moved by a heavy swell, free of ice, and dashing in surf against a rock-bound shore.

Dr. Kane considers that there has been a change of climate in these regions, and that they were once milder than they are now. He points to the existence of huts, still in tolerable preservation, with stone pedestals, on which the natives used to sustain the carcasses of captured seals and walrus; and the remains of a village, surrounded by the bones of seals, walrus, and whales, clearly show that the Esquimaux once inhabited those now deserted districts; and he infers a milder climate near the Pole from "the melted snow on the rocks, the limited but still advancing vegetable life, and the rise of the thermometer in the water."

A very exciting portion of the narrative relates to hunting animals for food, as the hare and fox, the bear, the seal, and the walrus. The Arctic bears did not hug the dogs, but tossed them high in the air; from which, however, their canine assailants do not suffer any injury, for instinct teaches them to fall with all their muscles relaxed on the ice. The tactics of the Esquimaux dogs are admirable, for they hunt in disciplined concert, relieve each other, attack in front, and retreat right and left when they come within reach of the paws of their enemy. The method of taking the walrus displays both cunning and skill. Dr. Kane shows that the fancied resemblance of the walrus to man is greatly exaggerated, and ridicules the notion that "this animal may have represented the merman and mermaid. It has tusks nearly thirty inches long, and the body measures eighteen feet in length. It emits a sound between the mooring of a cow and the deepest baying of a mastiff. It is captured by the Esquimaux in the following manner:—

Now for the marvel of the craft. When the walrus is above water the hunter is flat and motionless; as he begins to sink, alert and ready for a spring. The animal's head is hardly below the water-line before every man is in a rapid run; and again, as if by instinct, before the beast returns, all are motionless behind protecting knolls of ice. They seem to know, beforehand, not only the time he will be absent, but the very spot at which he will reappear. Myouk (the Esquimaux), till now phlegmatic, seems to waken with excitement. His coil of walrus-hide, a well-trimmed line of many fathoms length, is lying at his side. He fixes one end of it in an iron barb, and fastens this loosely to a socket upon a shaft of unicorn's horn; the other end is already looped, or, as sailors would say, doubled in a light. It is the work of a moment. He has grasped the harpoon; the water is in motion. Puffing with pent-up respiration, the walrus is within a couple of fathoms close before him. Myouk rises slowly, his right arm thrown back, the left flat at his side. The walrus looks about him, shaking the water from his crest; Myouk throws up his left arm, and the animal, rising breast high, fixes one look before he plunges. It has cost him all that curiosity can cost: the harpoon is buried under his left flipper.



THE CITY OF LONDON ELECTION IN GUILDHALL: LORD JOHN RUSSELL, M.P., RETURNING THANKS.

younger branches of his family, visited Guildhall, and appeared much interested by the busy scene which presented itself. As four o'clock drew near, that part of the hall outside the barriers, put up to secure a free passage to electors became densely crowded by spectators, all apparently anticipating that the successful candidates would return thanks on the close of the poll. Sir J. Duke had been present from two o'clock, personally thanking the electors who voted in his favour, for their support. About five minutes before four Lord J. Russell, accompanied by various members of his committee, entered the hall, and took up a position on the hustings, amid loud cheers, which were vigorously renewed as the Guildhall clock indicated the close of the poll. A simultaneous closing of books and vacating of stations by the poll-clerks in the hall were speedily followed by the formal announcement, by the City crier, of the proceedings being terminated, and by the summons for all present to appear again on Monday to hear the official declaration of the polling. Three cheers were then heartily given for Lord John Russell and Baron Rothschild, when a short pause ensued, in the expectation of his Lordship coming forward to speak. No such intention being immediately manifested, he was loudly called for, and after some little delay came for-

ward, apparently much gratified at his success, and at the hearty greeting which had been accorded him. Silence being restored, the noble Lord said:—

"Gentlemen,—You are no doubt aware that the time for the members returning thanks is when the poll is declared on Monday, and, as Baron Lionel Rothschild is not here, I should be very unwilling to make a speech at the present time, in his absence. Still, gentlemen, as we have a pretty good guess what the state of the poll is (Cheers), let me observe to you what was remarked to me in the course of the polling to-day, that this is a soldiers' victory. This is the people's battle—the people have won it and no one else (Loud cheers)."

After a few words from Mr. Crawford, Sir James Duke, and from Mr. Deputy Holt on behalf of Baron Rothschild, the assembly gradually vacated the hall, Lord John Russell retiring to his committee-room in King-street, and, on his departing from the City, shortly after five o'clock, with Lady Russell and his family, he was very warmly received.

The official declaration of the poll took place on Monday, in Guildhall, at one o'clock. Shortly after twelve o'clock the body of the hall was filled by a respectable and well-conducted auditory. The gallery for the accommo-

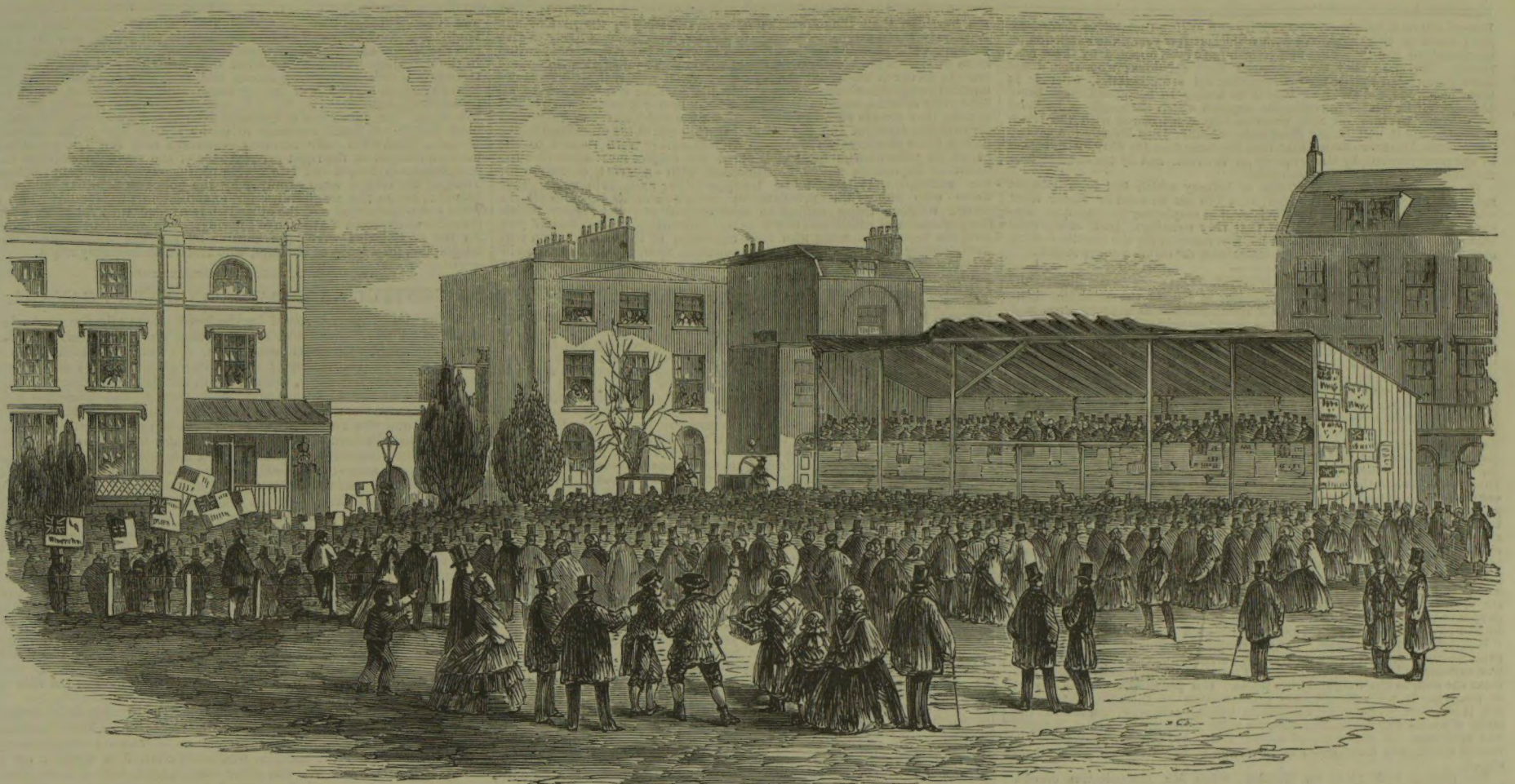
dation of ladies, removed after the nomination to give place to the desks of the poll-clerks, had been reinstated during the morning. Among its fair occupants were Lady Russell and daughters, the Baroness Rothschild, Baroness Meyer Rothschild, the ladies of many of the members of the Corporation, and several of the suite of Ferouk Khan, the Persian Ambassador. The balconies around the hall were also occupied by ladies, whose gay dresses presented a pleasing contrast to the sombre tints of the mass of spectators in the body of the hall and of the occupants of the hustings. The appearance of the successful candidates on the hustings was the signal for a round of cheering, which was kept up for several minutes.

Precisely as the clock struck one, the City crier, Mr. Harker, having made the usual proclamation, Mr. Sheriff Mechi came forward and stated the number of votes returned for each candidate to be for—

Sir James Duke	..	..	..	..	6664
Baron Rothschild	..	..	..	..	6308
Lord John Russell	..	..	..	..	6308
Mr. R. W. Crawford	..	..	..	..	5000
Mr. Raikes Currie	..	..	..	..	4519



THE FINSBURY ELECTION: THE HUSTINGS ON CLERKENWELL-GREEN: THE NOMINATION.



THE LAMBETH ELECTION: THE HUSTINGS AT KENNINGTON.

declaring that the first four were duly elected to be representatives in the ensuing Parliament for the city of London (Cheers).

Sir James Duke, Baron Rothschild, Lord John Russell, and Mr. Crawford, severally thanked the electors for the support they had given. The most remarkable speech was that of Lord John Russell. With reference to the question of Reform he made the following remarks:—

"And let me say now, that superior to any question—superior to any political question, to extension of the suffrage, to the ballot, or to any other—is the maintenance of that free spirit, the maintenance of that love of independence, which distinguishes the people of England, and upon which our institutions and liberties must ultimately rest (Cheers). Now, gentlemen, let me say a word, and it shall not be long, on our future prospects (Cheers). We have hitherto had an excuse for any Minister—it was my excuse, it has been the excuse of Lord Palmerston, and I think a very just excuse—that parties in the House of Commons were so evenly balanced that it was difficult to carry Liberal measures with a sufficient majority to procure the assent of the House of Lords. But if it be true, as I trust it is, that a great Liberal majority is elected to the new Parliament, that excuse must fall to the ground (Cheers); and Lord Palmerston will have no reason whatever for not bringing forward, not six or seven, not a dozen measures, but beginning with one or two measures of considerable importance, which may show that the Ministry are true Reformers, and that nothing but circumstances have cooled their ardour. And, gentlemen, I see some symptoms of improvement in this respect, because the people of the United Kingdom have not allowed this election to turn upon a temporary question—whether Sir J. Bowring was right or wrong. The nation has had the good sense not to allow itself to be divided into 'Bowringites' and 'Yehites.' They know that the true divisions are between the Conservatives and the Reformers—Conservatives desirous to maintain our institutions, and not to improve them; Reformers desirous to improve our institutions, and at the same time to preserve them. We have had symptoms in the late Parliament of a small measure—for a small measure it was—proposed by Mr. Locke King. Upon that subject we heard nothing in the House of Commons at

that time but objections to that measure, and if it had been a larger measure the objections would have been stronger and more decisive; but no sooner was there a question of dissolution of Parliament, and, more especially, no sooner did the members of the Administration go to their constituents, than it was discovered that they were all really in favour of that motion (Laughter.) But there were in Mr. Locke King's bill—which they had never seen, which I am told Mr. Locke King says he never communicated to them—certain faults and defects which alone prevented their voting in its favour. Why, if that be the case, what an opportunity they have in the new Parliament! They can frame a measure of their own. They can put in all the guards and securities which they are desirous of inserting. They can put in all those guards and securities which I inserted in a bill two years ago, and then no doubt they will carry that measure triumphantly through both Houses of Parliament. It is in this way that the dissolution of Parliament will prove to have been really of use to the people of this country."

FINSBURY.

From the first hour of the polling on Saturday morning it was evident that there was no doubt of the triumphant return of Mr. T. S. Duncombe, and that the fight would be between Mr. Serjeant Parry and Mr. Cox, Major Reed being considerably behind on the first hour's polling. Mr. Serjeant Parry maintained the second position on the poll until eleven o'clock, when he had to give place to Mr. Cox, who continued to head his second opponent throughout the rest of the contest, although exceedingly close. Major Reed appeared to have no chance, and no states of the poll were issued from his committee; but those issued by Mr. Duncombe's committee and the committee of Mr. Cox coincided with each other.

The final close of the poll was thus given by the committees of Mr. Duncombe and Mr. Cox:—

Duncombe	..	..	7441	Parry	..	..	4125
Cox	..	..	4359	Reed	..	..	2582

Thus giving Mr. Duncombe a majority of 3082 votes over the next highest

candidate upon the poll, and Mr. Cox a majority of 234 over his competitor, Mr. Serjeant Parry. At the close of the poll at four o'clock at least 10,000 persons had assembled on Clerkenwell-green, in the hope of hearing an address from some of the candidates, more especially those who were understood to be successful; but they were doomed to disappointment, and, to make up for this shortcoming, an "independent" elector made a speech from the window of Mr. Cox's committee-room, the Crown Tavern, which appeared to have such an exciting effect upon his auditory that several fights took place, and the uproar was only quelled by the interference of the police.

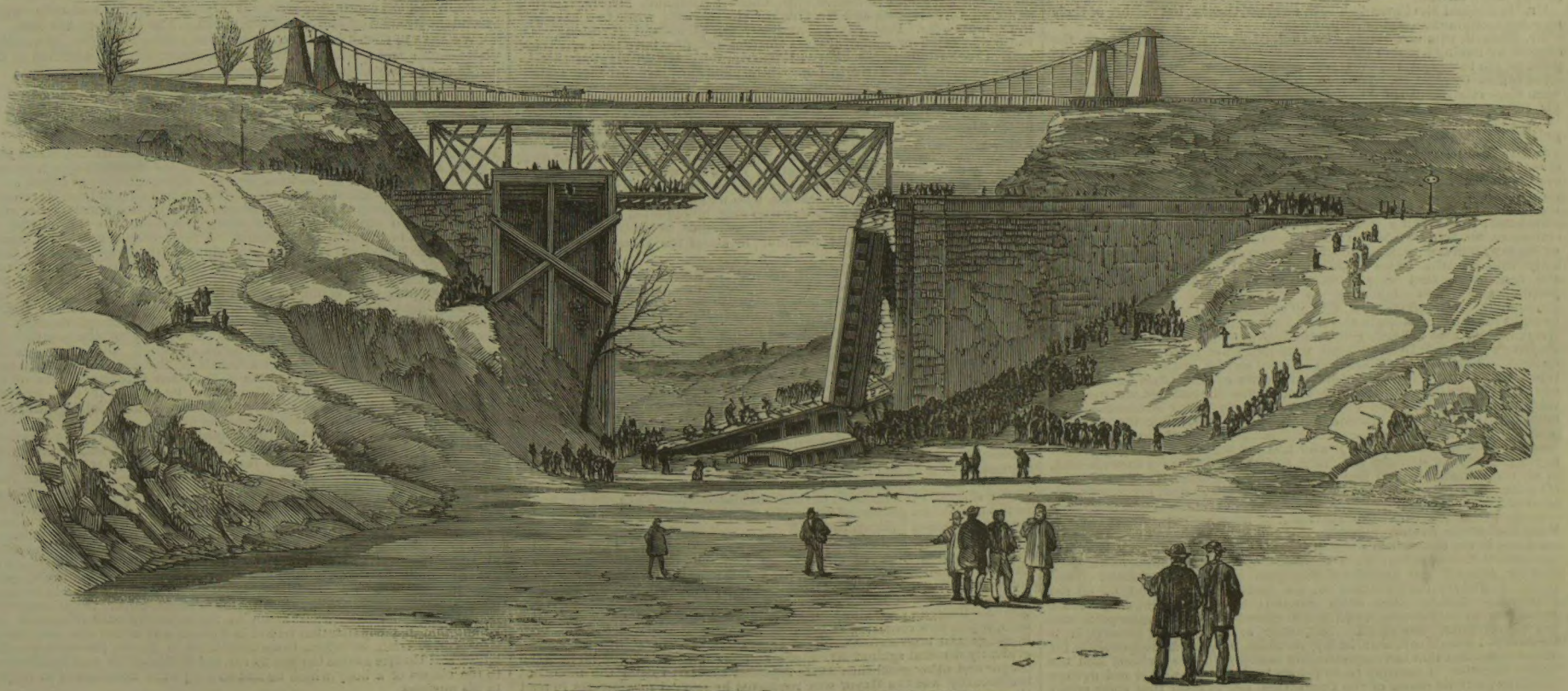
It is said that the return of Mr. Cox will be petitioned against—upon the ground that he has employed paid canvassers. The opinion of counsel has been taken, and that opinion is, that such a proceeding is an act of bribery.

On Monday Mr. James, the returning officer, announced the state of the poll as follows:—

Duncombe	..	..	6922	Parry	..	..	3954
Cox	..	..	4110	Reed	..	..	2378

and declared the first two to be duly elected. The declaration of the numbers was received with loud cheers or groans by the respective supporters of Messrs. Cox and Parry, who were present in great numbers.

Mr. Duncombe, in his speech to the electors, said: There was a seat springing up in the House of Commons which not only said there, but which also attempted to create the feeling in the country, that whatever England does is wrong, and that whatever foreigners do is right (No, no). It is time that feeling should be put down. I shall go back to my place and resume my seat in the House of Commons the same reformer and advocate of civil and religious liberty that I have ever been (Cheers.) I am tied to no Minister whatever (Applause). You have the authority of Sir J. Graham that Lord Palmerston is a Tory of the deepest dye. I do not dispute that Sir J. Graham is a very good judge of Toryism, for he sat in Governments and in Cabinets with the rankst Tories of former days (Hear, hear). Sir J. Graham and Lord J.



SCENE OF THE RECENT ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, NEAR HAMILTON, CANADA WEST.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Russell are now bidding for popularity and calling themselves Reformers. All I know is this, that, till within the last few years, the extension of the franchise and Parliamentary reform have been opposed by these gentlemen (Cheers). They have changed their opinions; why should not Lord Palmerston change his? He is too old a diplomatist, whether at home or abroad, not to know that if he wishes to keep the Liberal party together—if he wishes to retain the support which the people of England have given to him on this occasion—he must march with the times (Cheers); and it will be my chief task—whether Lord Palmerston or any other is the Minister—to see that that Minister does his duty by the rights of the poor (Bravo), by the property of the rich, and by the extension of the freedom and liberties of mankind.

Mr. Cox adverted to the charge of bribery which had been brought against him. He had been charged in a bill put forward by Major Reed with contravening the Act of Parliament in employing paid agents. The election auditor, however, declared that they were legal, just, and proper charges. He could only say that he was ready to try the question with his opponents before an election committee, or before a court of law.

LAMBETH.

The nomination took place on Saturday, at ten, at the Triangle, Kennington-park. The space in front of the hustings was not very large, and it certainly was not half filled. The crowd, considering that there was a popular candidate, was sufficiently orderly and well conducted; and, excepting when it came to Mr. Wilkinson's turn, gave every one a fair hearing. The crowd was backed by a line of men carrying placards for Roupell, who, ranged exactly in front of the hustings, and, shouldering their placards with military precision, formed an artistic finish not always to be found in election crowds. Besides these men Mr. Roupell had an equestrian enveloped in his placards from head to foot, who dashed backwards in the midst of Mr. Williams's speech, interrupting one of his most telling periods. It was no wonder that he should call out "Don't pay attention to that mountebank!" The popular candidate had donned for the occasion a theatrical great-coat with fur lining, and issued forth from the Horns to the hustings in an open carriage and four, followed by other carriages containing several ladies, some of whom were remarkably pretty. The hustings accommodation was anything but sufficient, and the matter was not mended by the police, who, when the later reporters arrived to discharge their duties, coolly refused to examine their papers, or to let them in, stating that "there were reporters enough there already." There were not salient points enough about the election to give opportunity for much mob-smartness or good placarding. The most conspicuous of the last was one entreating the people to "Vote for Wiscourt Villiams and the British Aristocracy," an allusion to the supposed cockney education of the honourable member, and a report that he had refused a Peerage. Of course Wilkinson could not hope to escape "Willkins and his Dinah." The opponents of Roupell either had no great share of this sort of wit, or no opportunity of exerting it, for there was nothing said or exhibited against him, except an occasional allusion from the mob to the weight of his purse. The proceedings were opened at ten o'clock, with the ordinary proclamation by the returning officer, Mr. H. Onslow. The three candidates having addressed the crowd, the show of hands was taken, and declared to be in favour of Messrs. Roupell and Williams. A poll was, of course, demanded for Mr. Wilkinson. A vote of thanks was then passed to the returning officer, and the proceedings closed.

The polling took place on Monday, when Mr. Roupell was chosen instead of Mr. Wilkinson.

At eleven o'clock on Tuesday morning Mr. H. Onslow, the returning officer, appeared on the hustings, and declared the result of the poll as follows:—

Roupell .. 9318. | Williams .. 7648. | Wilkinson .. 3223.

He declared Mr. Roupell and Mr. Williams duly elected. From a subsequent discussion it appeared that protests have been lodged against Mr. Roupell's return, by Mr. Wilkinson, on the ground of "incapacity and bribery," and that similar notices have been served upon Mr. Wilkinson, the unsuccessful candidate—with what intention it is somewhat difficult to understand.

SOUTHWARK.

The nomination of candidates for the borough of Southwark took place on Saturday, at twelve o'clock, the hustings being erected in front of the Town-hall, on St. Margaret's-hill. Shortly after eleven o'clock appeared some 500 or 600 of the "free and independent" electors of Southwark, the most prominent of whom were a large number of coalheavers and costermongers, bearing in front of their caps and fantails the cards of their favourite, "Locke," with whom the learned gentleman seemed to be the popular candidate. By twelve o'clock something like 6000 persons had assembled in front of the hustings, chiefly of the class before described; and on the respective candidates making their appearance they were greeted with the usual amount of applause or disapprobation, in accordance with the position they held in the scale of out-door popularity. On Mr. Locke presenting himself he was exceedingly well received. Sir Charles Napier met with a still more favourable reception, and Mr. Pellatt was also cheered by his friends, and hooted by the supporters of Mr. Locke.

The writ having been read by Mr. H. D. Pritchard, the deputy returning officer, and the High Bailiff having addressed the assembly, Mr. Thomas Pocock proposed, and Mr. Martin seconded, the nomination of Mr. Apsley Pellatt; Mr. Cyrus Legg proposed, and Mr. Vickers seconded, the nomination of Sir Charles Napier; Dr. Challice proposed, and Mr. Walker seconded, the nomination of Mr. Locke.

The three candidates having addressed the crowd, a show of hands was taken, which was decidedly in favour of Sir C. Napier and Mr. Locke, not more than a fraction of the assembly holding up their hands in favour of Mr. Pellatt. A poll was then demanded on behalf of Mr. Pellatt, and, after a vote of thanks to the returning officer, the proceedings terminated. The result of the poll, as stated on Monday at four o'clock was as follows:—

Napier .. 3980. | John Lock .. 3610. | Apsley Pellatt .. 2418.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

The election for the county of Buckingham was held on Tuesday at Aylesbury, when the three former members—Mr. Du Pré, Mr. Cavendish, and Mr. Disraeli—were re-elected without opposition. The proceedings took place at the Townhall, which was filled in every part, and the utmost good humour prevailed. One of the galleries was reserved for ladies. Mrs. Disraeli was present among the number.

The High Sheriff of the county (Mr. William Wroughton) presided, and, after the usual formalities, the three candidates were duly proposed and seconded. The High Sheriff having inquired whether there was any other candidate to propose, and no elector having come forward for the purpose, Mr. Du Pré, Mr. Cavendish, and Mr. Disraeli were declared duly elected (Loud cheers).

Mr. Du Pré and Mr. Cavendish both returned thanks, but neither of their speeches contained anything remarkable.

Mr. Disraeli, who was received with loud cheers, after thanking the electors for having a fourth time returned him to Parliament, went on at great length to defend the conduct of the Conservative party while in office and in Opposition. The most important portions of his speech were those relating to the Vienna negotiations and the popular demand for reform. With reference to the former topic he said:—

"We have been told that Lord Palmerston took the reins in a moment of difficulty, and carried on the war with great efficiency (Hear, hear). Yes, but it should be remembered that when he took the reins he commenced negotiations for an ignominious peace ('No, no,' and 'Yes, yes'). He sent Lord John Russell to Vienna with instructions to negotiate for peace. I have heard it stated, and I believe it is a fact, that the instructions to Lord John Russell were drawn up by Lord Palmerston's own hand; and I think it highly probable that the most experienced statesman we have would not fail in performing such a duty. It did so happen, however, that, although the negotiations were secret, somebody told me the terms of them ('Bravo, Dizzy!'), and I formed the conclusion that they would be most unsatisfactory to the people, and most injurious to the interests and honour of the country. My information, though accurate, was not complete, and I brought forward a motion in the House of Commons, asking it to come to the resolution that the ambiguous language and uncertain conduct of her Majesty's representative at Vienna were sources of great anxiety to Parliament. That resolution, brought forward on the eve of the Whitsuntide holidays, was defeated by a great majority of the House—a majority of 100—and the reason was, that Lord John Russell had returned and made a warlike speech, and was supported by the Prime Minister with so much cordiality, that the House of Commons did not think that the impression I wished to convey was justifiable. But it subsequently appeared that the French Plenipotentiary who had consented to those terms, annoyed that the negotiations had failed, resigned his office. I then revealed, in my own vindication, all that had occurred, and when Parliament met after the holidays, some of the members who voted against my motion, expressed their deep regret that they had adopted that course. The consequence was, that I asked a distinguished friend of mine (Sir E. B. Lytton) to bring the whole subject forward. What was the consequence? The existence of the Government was at stake, and the House would have terminated its existence had it not been that Lord John Russell saved it by making himself the voluntary scapegoat of the Government (Hear, hear). I will do Lord Palmerston the justice to state that he offered to stand or fall by Lord John Russell; but as the majority would have been overwhelming, Lord John offered to be the scapegoat, and the Government was saved. In justice to Lord John Russell, it is necessary, I should say, that, in my opinion, he was not responsible for those terms, but that the responsibility rested with the Cabinet and the Prime Minister. I mention these things to show that we did not deviate from the patriotic course of the Opposition, and to show that some credit is due to the Parliamentary Opposition of England during the Governments of Lords Aberdeen and Palmerston."

With regard to the question of Parliamentary Reform, he said he did not believe the people were much in earnest in their demand for it. The talk we have heard during the last fortnight was more the excitement of

the hustings than the expression of earnest feeling on the part of any large body of the people. The state of parties, however, was likely to give reform greater prominence than it has had lately. Then came the question as to what measure of reform we ought to have. The moderate Reformers were in favour of bit-by-bit reform; the earnest and real Reformers demanded comprehensive measures. For his part he was opposed to all bit-by-bit reforms, because he found that, however plausible they might appear, they always ended in a job. As for the real Reformers, they went for electoral districts and the ballot. Having stated his objections to the first of these measures, he proceeded as follows:—"With respect to the ballot, all persons who have considered the subject must agree that the ballot is impossible unless accompanied with a great extension of the suffrage. It would be insupportable and intolerable that those who enjoy the privilege of voting should exercise it in secret, without being subject to that control and supervision which the possessors of other privileges have. Admitting, then, that if you have the ballot, you must also have extension of the suffrage, you will have another important question to consider, namely, whether you will accompany the ballot with plurality of voting? Do you mean to say that the Lord Lieutenant of the county, for instance, is to have no more voice at an election than some individual in his service whose weekly wages might entitle him to live in a house of sufficient value to give him a vote? Where is the line to be drawn? Is one man to have fifty votes, according to his property, and another man only one?" (A Voice: "He is only a man after all.") "If every man is to have a vote, property will have no influence at an election for members, and you abandon the principle of representation and taxation." (A Voice: "Every man's house is his castle.") "If every man is to have a vote, and is to exercise it in secret, you will change the whole character of England, political and social (A voice: "We want a change"). It has been tried in France and in other countries, and it has not answered, and I do not believe it will answer here. The reason why your Parliament has remained so long is, that it has hitherto consisted of men to whom the great body of the country has looked up with respect (Hear, hear). You may have a fleeting and a vagabond population in Parliament. Men may come in by accident—they will go out by accident; but if a man has been long in Parliament, I care not whether he be Whig, Tory, or Radical, he has some root in the sympathies of his fellow-countrymen (Cheers). In France they had a Parliament elected by universal suffrage, but when it did not do exactly what was wanted of it, the people rose and said, 'Who are you?—We are as good as you,' and in the end a military despotism was established, and that appears to be the only government of which that great and intelligent people are capable. I fear that if you adopt the example of other countries, where the ballot has been tried, the end will be that you will change your Parliament till it become a thing that you will despise (Cheers). Now, gentlemen, all that remains for me is to thank you most cordially and sincerely for the kindness and good temper with which you have heard me ('Don't mention it, Dizzy'). I again tender you the assurance of my gratitude for the great and distinguished honour you have conferred upon me. Believe me, these are feelings which do not leave me when I quit the hustings. Whatever my deficiencies may be, when called upon to perform the grave and responsible duties of public life, I can assure you that in the House of Commons I am sustained by the consciousness that I represent a large, influential, and independent body of my fellow-countrymen. As your approbation is my best reward—as your sympathy is most dear to me, whatever be the variety of your political opinions—I am proud to be your representative, and I wish to earn your good opinion." The right hon. gentleman concluded amid loud cheers.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the High Sheriff for presiding, and the proceedings terminated.

MR. COBDEN'S DEFEAT AT HUDDERSFIELD.—The election for this borough terminated at four o'clock on Saturday afternoon in the defeat of Mr. Cobden by a majority of 246. The numbers for the respective candidates at the close of the poll were—

Mr. Akroyd 833 | Mr. Cobden 587

The Huddersfield contest has excited as much interest as that of any borough in the kingdom, and many of the electors gave their votes, not so much as an expression of their opinion as to whether Mr. Akroyd or Mr. Cobden would make the better member of the Legislature, but as a manifestation of their approval of the course pursued by Lord Palmerston's Government to uphold the honour of the British flag and the interests of this country in reference to the Chinese affair, and also in condemnation of the views of Mr. Cobden. The total number of electors on the register is 1552, and it will be seen that 1420 have recorded their votes. The state of the poll was inquired after with great interest during the day throughout the whole of the West Riding. A great many persons went to Huddersfield from the surrounding towns and villages; and shortly before the close of the contest an immense crowd had assembled in St. George's-square—far larger than was present on the nomination day. It is not an over-estimated computation to say that there were not less than 30,000 people present. A few minutes after four o'clock Mr. Akroyd, the successful candidate, presented himself at one of the windows of the George Hotel, and briefly addressed the large assembly. He was most loudly cheered.

GREENWICH.—Mr. Townsend, local auctioneer and undertaker, has defeated Mr. Montagu Chambers, and is elected as a colleague to General Sir W. Codrington. Mr. Chambers's defeat is attributed by his supporters principally to the fact of his having supported the Sunday Trading Bill introduced by Lord Robert Grosvenor. This measure excited much opposition in Greenwich, especially among those classes who derive considerable profit from the influx of visitors from London on a Sunday. During the canvass great exertions were made to convince the electors belonging to those classes that Lord Robert Grosvenor's bill would not have militated against their interests, but it was only in a few instances that these efforts were successful. Some hostility was also excited against Mr. Chambers by the fact that he had not been present at so many divisions as the people of Greenwich thought he ought have voted in.

THE LANCASTHIRE MEMBERS.—The elections for this county may be said to have been made; for, though the North Lancashire nomination takes place this morning, and that for South Lancashire on Wednesday, there seems no probability of any opposition being made to the re-election of the old members. Of those Lancashire members who voted (or paired) in the minority with Government on that motion, three have subsequently retired from Parliament, viz.—Mr. Acton (Wigan), Mr. M. J. Feilden (Blackburn), and Mr. J. Heywood (North Lancashire). Of those who voted (or paired) against Government and with Mr. Cobden, three retired from Parliament—Mr. T. Greene (Lancaster), Mr. R. T. Parker (Preston), and Mr. Le G. N. Starkie (Clitheroe). Of those who again offered themselves, having voted (or paired) in favour of the Government, four have been re-elected—Mr. Cobbett (Oldham), Messrs. Horsfall and Ewart (Liverpool), and Mr. Gregson (Lancaster); while two have lost their seats—Mr. Peel (Bury), and Sir G. Strickland (Preston). Of those who voted (or paired) against Government, four have been re-elected—Mr. Crook (Bolton), Mr. Greenall (Warrington), Mr. Pilkington (Blackburn), and Mr. Patten (North Lancashire); and four have lost their seats—Mr. Fox (Oldham), Mr. Gibson (Manchester), Colonel Lindsay (Wigan), and Mr. Miall (Rochdale). Of those who were absent, two have lost their seats—Mr. Bright (Manchester), and Mr. Barnes (Bolton); and three are re-elected—Messrs. Brown and Cheetham (North Lancashire), and Mr. Charles Hindley (Ashton). The result seems to be that Lancashire on Mr. Cobden's motion, had nine votes against and eleven in favour of that motion; not counting six absentees, most of whom, had they been present, were very likely to have supported that motion. Now Lancashire sends to Parliament twenty members, who will give a general support to Lord Palmerston, and six members who may be expected to be found in the ranks of the Opposition. The gain, therefore, to the Government, in this county, by the present election, is about ten votes.—*Manchester Guardian of Tuesday.*

SIR JAMES GRAHAM.—On being re-elected for Carlisle Sir James Graham said:—"Your choice in the strongest manner, by a marked preference, has fallen upon the hon. gentleman on the other side of the hustings (Mr. Hodgson, the Conservative candidate, who was returned at the head of the poll). In many of the assurances which he has given you I can most cordially join. I shall certainly act with him with reference to the reduction of expenditure, and with reference to the abolition of needless offices. And allow me, just in passing, to observe that these contests—these popular contests—are not altogether unproductive of popular benefit. When last we met here, in 1852, the question was with reference to protection to native industry ('No, no,' from Mr. Hodgson). By dint of fighting Protection was thrown aside, and we all became Free-traders (A laugh). So also, on this occasion, I am happy to observe that we are becoming Parliamentary Reformers (Loud cheers and laughter). It is only a question of time and of degree, and I hope that the hon. gentleman on the other side of the hustings will be found, when the opportunity arrives, giving effect to the extension of the franchise—that he and I shall be found in the same lobby giving effect to the opinions which you have unequivocally expressed" (Hear, hear).

ELECTION RIOT AT KIDDERMINSTER.—The polling took place on Saturday. The two candidates for this borough were Mr. Lowe, the late member, and Mr. Boycott, a Conservative. The votes were—for Lowe, 234; for Boycott, 146. Shortly before four o'clock, and before the poll was finally closed, although no elector had voted in the last half hour, an attack was made upon Mr. Lowe and his friends by the mob, which now consisted of between 3000 and 4000 persons, who, with hootings and imprecations, threw stones and bricks into the booth, evidently directed against Mr. Lowe and Mr. Pardoe, his proposer. The Mayor and other gentlemen made repeated efforts to calm the mob, but ineffectually, and the Mayor was requested by several magistrates to read the Riot Act, which, however, he, perhaps wisely, refrained from doing, as it would probably only have further exasperated the crowd, which it would have been impossible to disperse, the only force at the command of the Mayor being the local police, and some seventy or eighty special constables sworn in on the previous day. The attack becoming more serious, several persons having received severe cuts and wounds from the missiles,

and it being evident that in a few minutes the mob would burst into the booth, a general rush was made out of it into the crowd, and Mr. Lowe and the Mayor were conducted towards the town (the booth being situated in the outskirts). The mob followed with hootings and yells, and continued their attack, throwing stones and bricks as before, until Mr. Lowe's friends carried him into a house in Bewdley-street, which was immediately surrounded by the mob, and the windows smashed from top to bottom. Mr. Lowe was so seriously injured and weakened from loss of blood that it was found necessary to secure the services of Mr. Stretton, surgeon, forthwith. Mr. Stretton discovered that Mr. Lowe had sustained a fracture of the right parietal bone of the skull, in addition to a lacerated scalp wound and two severe contusions on the side of the head. Four of the rioters were captured by the police on Saturday, and were brought before the magistrates for examination on Monday. Two of them were discharged, and the other two remanded till Friday, by which time it was expected that some of the ringleaders would be apprehended. As the magistrates were apprehensive of renewed disturbances they telegraphed for a troop of Hussars, who arrived on Saturday night.

FRIGHTFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN CANADA.

THE Canadian papers received by the last mail contain the particulars of the most terrible railroad accident that has ever occurred in that colony, attended with great loss of life. The accident took place at seven o'clock on the evening of the 12th ult., a little more than a mile from the city of Hamilton, Canada West, and to a train from Toronto, which left that city about five p.m. The Toronto and Hamilton Railroad intersects the Great Western about a mile and a half west of Hamilton, and the Toronto trains come down to the city on the track of the Great Western Company. The train from Toronto on the evening of the catastrophe consisted of a locomotive, tender, baggage-car, and two passage-coaches—the latter containing about ninety-three persons. When this train reached the junction just above Hamilton, it was ascertained that the train from Detroit had not gone down to Hamilton, as it was entitled to do before the Toronto train. After waiting twenty minutes the Toronto train came on. Just before reaching the bridge over the Desjardins Canal the train left the track, by a misplacement of a switch or some other cause, and ran upon the bridge. The force of the train knocked the bridge down, and engine and cars and all plunged into the canal, thirty or forty feet below.

The catastrophe was sudden and awful, and the work of death was instantaneous and complete. The locomotive and tender were entirely submerged, the baggage-car partially so. The forward passenger-car turned bottom upwards and sunk so deep that the floor was but a few inches above the water. The rear passenger-car rested upon an end, and was about half submerged. Most of the passengers in the rear of this car escaped, the remainder were drowned.

Every person in the first passenger-car perished except four—a man named Doyle and another named Barton, and two children between eight and nine years of age. The escape of these seems perfectly miraculous. One of the children was thrown out of a window on to the ice it knows not how. The other was dragged out of a window, having been up to its neck in water for fifteen minutes, in almost a senseless state. They were brother and sister, and can recollect nothing after the fearful crash. Their mother, father, and uncle perished, and Doyle, who saved himself, is their uncle. He saved himself by forcing his way out of a window as the water was rushing in. He remembers swimming on to the ice, and then lost consciousness. Barton cannot tell how he got out of the window. He recollects but a wild scream, and being dashed against the ceiling of the car. Half-senseless and half-drowned, he made a last spring for a window; and was picked off a piece of ice a few minutes afterwards, senseless.

The escape of Richardson, Mr. Urquhart, of the express, the mail-conductor and the baggage-master, was equally marvellous. When the locomotive and tender went over the brink, the baggage-car swung round apparently as it was going over, and broke loose from the tender. The consequence was, it struck on the ice to the left of where the locomotive disappeared, and slid a short distance. It never overturned; and its three inmates, though thrown among trunks and all sorts of things, escaped with but barely trifling bruises. The conductor, hearing the smash of the bridge, and standing at the open door of the car, leaped out just at the brink of the abyss. He escaped unhurt.

(From the Rochester Union, March 13.)

When the train ran off the track some person, supposed to be the conductor, cried out "Jump," and he, the baggage-man and brakeman, did jump, and were saved. We are also told that a female with a child jumped from the train just as it plunged into the chasm, struck upon the ice below, and was soon after seen climbing up the bank. There were but few ladies on the train, and this is said to be the only one saved. Among those on board was Samuel Zimmerman, the great railway king of Canada, and he perished. His death will be a disastrous blow to the business interests of the province. George B. Redfield, of this city, superintendent of the Erie and Ontario Railway, Roswell G. Benedict, formerly of this city, Mr. Pierson, a contractor, were on board, and are among the saved. Our informant states that among the passengers were many prominent citizens of Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara, and other places. A despatch this morning states that seventy-two bodies had been taken from the water during the night. The train from Detroit, which should have crossed the bridge before the Toronto train, was nearly two hours behind time. When it arrived the passengers were compelled to wait some hours to get across the gap of the canal. Of course trains cannot pass until a new bridge has been constructed.

The disaster created great consternation at Hamilton, and the citizens of that place flocked to the scene of the accident to aid in removing the bodies and assisting the injured. The latter are, indeed, few, while the former can be counted by scores. There was a draw in the bridge, to enable vessels to go up the Desjardins Canal to Dundas. The bridge appears to have been a frail structure, to be thus easily destroyed. We have just been told that Mr. Muir, superintendent of the road, and the conductor, were standing on the rear platform of the train when the cars left the track. The engineer gave the signal to brake, when the conductor cried out "Jump." Both he and the superintendent jumped off and saved their lives. The engineer was lost.

(We have to thank several correspondents for obligingly forwarding photographs and sketches of the above catastrophe, in addition to the original of the representation engraved upon the preceding page.)

THE OBSEQUIES OF DR. KANE

(From a Correspondent.)

THE obsequies of Dr. Kane have been celebrated in the United States with a pomp and solemnity highly characteristic of our demonstrative kinsmen, and very creditable to the national feeling. The details are as follow:—

After lying in state at Baltimore, whither it had arrived from Havannah, the coffin was conveyed on a gun-carriage drawn by four horses, under military escort, and attended by a numerous procession, to the railway on which it was to travel to Philadelphia. A committee of gentlemen, nominated by the Maryland Institute, accompanied the body, as did the three brothers of Dr. Kane, and his faithful servant, William Morton, the companion of the last eventful years of his life. From the railway station at Philadelphia, the coffin, wrapped in the folds of the Union flag, was borne by eight seamen to the barge, which conveyed it to the Hall of Independence, under an escort partly civil, partly military, through the dense masses of the people whom the inclemency of the weather did not deter from witnessing the impressive spectacle. On arriving at Independence-hall, Mr. Duckchart, on behalf of the citizens of Baltimore, resigned his charge of the remains of Dr. Kane into the hands of the Corporation and citizens of Philadelphia, by whom it was formally committed to the keeping of a guard of honour of the Washington Greys, who kept watch in the hall throughout the night.

Early on the morning of the 12th the coffin, still enfolded in the American flag, and strewn with white flowers, was lifted upon a funeral car, drawn by six horses, and decorated with funeral insignia. It was attended on each side by pallbearers, among whom were Mr. Henry Grinnell, of New York, and Mr. George Peabody, of London, Governor Pollock, Bishop Potter, Commodore Stewart, Major Biddle, Chief Justice Lewis, Professor Bache, and others, eighteen in all. They were followed by a vast procession of naval, military, and other citizens, including thirty-two of the clergy and the city Corporation, besides the representatives of other nations. A funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Shields, who dwelt lovingly and faithfully upon the gallant deeds and admirable gifts and qualities of him whom they were met to consign to his last resting-place. While alluding to the close of his eventful career, the preacher did not disguise the fact (well-known to the most intimate friends of Dr. Kane) that his constitution had at last given way under the pressure of the severest trials, of which those incidental to Arctic life were but the latest, and that he awoke too late to the conviction of his past indifference to the claims of a body which he had so long been accustomed to subject to his purpose.

The itinerary of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, who is to visit France about the middle of April, is already decided on. He will land at Toulon, where a large squadron will be assembled to do honour to his arrival, and will then visit Marseilles before proceeding to Paris.

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